The Monitor's view

Asia's challenge

If anyone thought the collapse of Salgon and Phnom Penh to the communists would end upheaval and conflict in Indo-China, or not have repercussions throughout Asia, events are proving him gravely mistaken. The communist revolution has yet to play itself out there. Where it will stop geographically is not certain. But, not surprisingly, the communists are pressing their advantage.

In neighboring Laos there is fighting again and the fragile coalition government faces

Cambodia, for its part, is in the throes of a large-scale revolution aimed at "purifying" the populace. Millions of Cambodians were evacuated from the cities into the countryside. Foreigners who finally got out of Phnom Penh tell chilling stories of brutality, terror and the sheer "madness" of the exodus. As Sydney Schanberg of the New York Times wrote in his dramatically forceful, poignant dispatches:

"That view of the future of Cambodia — as a possibly flexible place even under communism, where changes would not be extreme and ordinary folk would be left alone — turned out to be a myth."

It is not necessary to be panicked by these developments. There is bound to be internal instability in Indo-China as the communists reorganize society and restructure power, just as there was in China after 1949. At the moment South Vietnam alone seems to be calm and without visible bloodshed, but tensions could well be simmering beneath the surface. The point is that communism is extending its frontiers and it would be dangerous not to recognize the potential political and social impact this will have on the

States must do nothing to suggest it is weakening in its commitments in the region. President Ford has reassured Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and others that U.S. policy is unchanged. Congress, too, is backing away from any early call for a withdrawal of American troops in Europe or Korea. It is also leaving the administration's defense budget largely intact. This is wise. Moscow, Peking, and others must not be led to think that because of the debacle in Southeast

Asia the U.S. is reluctant to act.

But while America must maintain a bold posture it is equally obvious that a lot of rethinking has to be done about where Asia's security arrangements go from here. In the short range it is not likely that Congress will agitate for a pullout of American forces in Korea but it is certain to address the question later. The predominant public mood after Vietnam is that the U.S. must never again commit its forces to a land war in Asia and that it will give military help only to nations willing and able to fight their own battle.

If President Ford and his Secretary of State do not begin tackling this question in an innovative way, the U.S. may confront another 'Vietnam' in Korea at some future point.

The reassurances to the nations of Asia have been given. So much for that. Now is the time to sit down with Asian leaders, to hear out their perceptions of future needs and requirements, and to begin working out with them the kind of security arrangements which will best enable them to meet any challenges ahead. The developments in Indo-China are cause for concern and sadness; they should not be the trigger for despair and panic.

Sea law in a needy world

means more to mankind's future than the prosaic process of deciding how to use, rather than abuse, the seas. For a world demanding more and more food and minerals the rich storehouse of the seas, vest as it is, has to be busbanded wisely and justly. It would be devastating if a heedless oceanic resource race were to develop because of the slowness with which the UN Law of the Sea Conference has been working toward agreement.

has been working toward agreement.

The session just ended in Geneva was not a "failure," as beadlined. The leader of the United States delegation saw some substantial progress such as the :"important procedural result." of draft treaty texts as a basis for debate when the conference resumes next March in New York. There has been a welcome spirit of moving forward rather than obstructing what is, after all, an enormously ambitious and complicated task of creating

the more the temptation for the U.S., Soviet national good.

Union, and other industrialized countries to begin the exploitation of the seabed which the UN has designated the common heritage of mankind. Such unitateral action would defy a General Assembly resolution of 1969 against laying claim to such resources in the absence of an international law-of-the-sea authority.

control sought by the developing countries or the limitations sought by developed countries. There is an emerging consensus on such other matters as establishing national sovereignty to 12 miles offshore and economic jurisdiction

It is vital to broaden the area of consensus through such means as interim regional meetings, by the time of the next session. Without definite progress, some fears ex-pressed in Geneva may sadly be fulfilled that there will be a return to national adventuring, the formation of blocs and Nevertheless, the longer disagreement lasts cartels, and other setbacks to the inter-

One of the sticking points now is whether such a body should have all the rights and



Readers write

'A bulldozer for Jerusalem'

John Cooley's scurrilous report "A buildozer battle for Jerusalem" is replete with anti-Israel canards charging eviction of Arab residents from East Jerusalem, demolition of ancient "family homes," and the undermining of Arab buildings by archeological ex-

On the archeological excavations: Much of the excavation around Jerusalem's Temple Mount was begun while Jerusalem was under Jordanian administration and many of the current archeological studies are extensions of those excavations

Cooley accepts Arab allegations that Israelidug "tunnels" have undermined several Arab buildings, but according to the May, 1974, report of Prof. Raymond Lemaire, the UNESCO director-general's representative for Jerusalem, "no major work has been

Muny of the houses cleared by Government were aluma built in the the holy Western Wall. In 1968, 11 residents of the Jewish and the Quarters of the Old City thanked profoundly and which alternative so OI TIMS

Director of M.

Readers who have been American officials by several United States between correspondent John Companies threaten serious repercussions for of what is happening in Jerusal U.S. business all over the hemisphere. conflicting account in a letter field with a could be in for the worst jousting we Davis, identified as "Director of the worst jousting we Davis, identified as "Director of the worst jousting we firm with interests in almost every Latin to know that Mr. Davis's agency is American country said privately.

American country said privately.

Already there is new talk of expropriation of Israel.

clearance would have been its with witch hunt characteristics in which areas of Tei Aviv and West Jerust approxition politicians and foreign firms will be human beings are living in conditions are allered only by anisosis. Instead of Feru already has ordered the token nations there is utlerty destroy the human of Gulf Oil properties for "notorious chose to utlerty destroy the human conduct" aven though the major of the human conduct.

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The National Geographic Peru. In fact, Gulf's operation in Peru is small ported (December, 1967): The last Peru. In fact, Gulf's operation in Peru is small no attempt to find or provide distribution network for products produced by lodgings for the people. For state oil enterprise, Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise. Gulf in Peru is wandered pitifully around the great is the state oil enterprise.

Norman F. Decel The American Palestin Southbury, Com.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Uncle Sam signals "no retreat!"

Monday, May 18,1

sion, the Government of the United States is turning its attention to the long neglected but urgent problems of its relations with Europe.
The turn is two years behind schedule.

Nineteen seventy-three was originally to have been "the year of Europe." But at last President, Secretary of State, and Congress

are all doing the things which need doing.
The Senate has voted in favor of lifting the ban on delivery of American arms to Turkey. True, the vote was narrow, 41-40. That measured the rejuctance of the Greek lobby in Congress to move without having in sight an Important Turkish concession to the Greeks on Cyprus. And the House of Representatives still shas to act on the recommendation to end the for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to negotiate with the Turks over Cyprus.

Also the House of Representatives has suddenly and massively decided that this is no time to be cutting down the number of American troops deployed overseas. The periding proposal was to bring home 70,000 of the 416,500 Americans who are presently stationed overseas. The vote was 311 against the troop cut to only 95 in favor. A year ago the

Secretary Klasinger has been in Europe this past week for several purposes besides approaching the Turks about Cyprus. He also went to West Berlin as a pointed reminder to the Soviets that the United States is comcarried out in the 'tunnels' sint! mitted to the independence of that city. The +Please turn to Page 13

Bribe scandal Mayor Teddy Kollek for the "fland" Smears U.S. human care which was extended being extended to us, which look profoundly and which afforded to the profoundly and the profoundly afforded the profoundly and the profoundly afforded the

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The mushrooming disclosures of multimillion-dollar bribes and payoffs to various Latin

Various United States firms.

City aluns which his employer described in investigations now under way will escalate good place for them to said with with a political vendetta in individual countries

*Please turn to Page 18

Momentous market decision

What will make a Briton's mind up

Britain In Europe, or Get Britain Out - that is the question. Whether it's better to suffer the slings and arrows of the economic crisis inside the European Community, or take up arms against the Common Market and by opposing end it. . . .

Unlike Hamlet, John Bull has been set a deadline. On Thursday, June 5th, he must walk into the polling booth and put his mark against one proposition or the other. What will make his mind up? What are the real ssues? What will the repercussions be?

For a start, there has never been anything like this referendum before. Britain has no entrenched constitution — parliament can vote to do anything it pleases - but if there were a written constitution, the referendum would almost certainly be unconstitutional. It has always been believed in the past that Englishmen sent M.P.s to Westminster not to represent them, but to govern them as those M.P.s thought best through the exercise of their own unfettered judgment.

To a large extent rigid party discipline (of a kind that would seem intolerable to U.S. congressmen) has already fettered that judgment. But to maintian that "the People" rather than Parliament is sovereign seems, in the eyes of most constitutional scholars, an entirely new

Most commentators agree that the referendum would never, in fact, have been held had not Harold Wilson been incapable of raising enough votes in his own party to stay in the Market. He could hardly have continued in office relying on the votes of the Conservative opposition (most of which supports the Britain In Europe campaign). So Wilson was obliged to go over the heads of the Labour Party (whose executive committee backs Get Britain Out) and to hold what amounts to a

The fiction is that, when the People have spoken, Labour will reunite and carry on in brotherhood and peace. But this seems hardly possible. Pro-marketeers like Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Consumer Affairs minister Shirley Williams have already made it clear they cannot remain in an administration that guits Europe. On the other hand it is impossible to see how Britain can integrate with the Common Market economy if Industries Secretary Tony Benn and Trade Secretary Michael Foot - both passionate anti-marketeers - stay at their posts. Harold Wilson will have to play the craftiest hand of a long and crafty career if he is to come out of this game with his shirt on.

A good many ruling class Britons believe that the best reasons for keeping Britain in Europe are political and diplomatic. They argue that Europe must be united to preserve peace and democracy, to stand up to Russia and the United States, and - through its courts and charters to resist the state encroachments upon individual liberty that left-wing Labour members are trying to push forward.

But most of the public argument is about the effects of the Common Market upon British trade and employment. Anti-marketeers claim that far from easing British goods into Europe and drawing European capital into Britain, the reverse has happened. They also claim that Brussels has "stolen" the sovereignty of the House of Commons (that same sovereignty which, oddly, the anti-marketeers are truncating with their referendum). Most of all, they claim that European competition is costing British jobs - and the preservation of jobs at all costs is the top objective of the British left.

*Please turn to Page 13

Ford and Mao: a warmer embrace?

Overseas news editor of

The Ford administration is interested in establishing full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China when the President visits Peking in the fall. But no final decision has yet been taken; and when it is taken, its nature could depend very much on what happens in Southeast Asia in the weeks ahead - and on China's role there,

Since former President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, mainland China and the U.S. have maintained diplomatic lisison offices in each other's capital. This arrangement left unimpaired the full and formal diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan. This continued recognition by the U.S. of the Nationalists on Taiwan puts a brake on the development of any closer association between Washington and Peking,

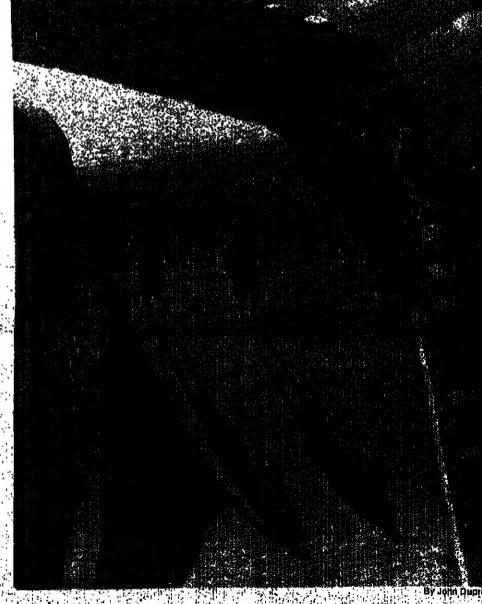
There are two arguments, according to a well-informed source in Washington, why President Ford believes he must aim sooner rather than later for full diplomatic relations with Peking (and the inevitable accompanying downgrading of the U.S. Emblary it. Taipei to perhaps a liaison office). These are:

1. The desirability of bringing this about while Chairman Mao Tae-tung and Premier Chou En-lai are still at the helm in China, since only these two veteran figures could probably sell to the rest of the Chinese leadership the hoped-for compromise whereby the U.S. would maintain most of its links with Taiwan and still be allowed to open a full embassy in Peking.

2. The heed to complete any downgrading of Taiwan by the U.S. before the presidential election year of 1976. Anything that Mr. Ford's right-wing Republican critics could represen as a sell-out of the Chinese Nationalists might prove a potent weapon in their efforts to discredit hlm.

As recently as May 7, Mr. Ford said at a news conference that among his sims in the wake of events in Indo Ching was "to reaffirm" our commitments to Talwan." Presumably, then, he would seek to keep operative the U.S.

*Please turn to Page !!



The Great Wall of China: symbol of a past isolation

A time for Indo-American friendship It is saddening that at a time of change and U.S. arms sales to the subcontinent. The first meeting after the U.S. arms embargo was

retainty in Asia the Linked States and skepticism rimains, despited by securement lifted in the U.S. arms embargo was in the lifted in the lift of the racies could develop a warm mutuality of interest and cooperation.

Yet Washington's new amba Delhi William Sanbe expresses doubt there to start. Former U.S. envoy in India Daniel can be much progress in relations in light of Moyniban observes that public utterances by the recent wave of anti-American comments. Prime Minister Gandhi, for instance, refer- should not be taken too seriously for they are ring to U.S. plans for a navel base at Diego often at variance with their private comments. Garcia, spoke recently of the "threat from the and actions, Indians may rail at U.S. "Imposea," a statement patently absurd. And India rialism" but they still send their children to has not concealed its self-satisfaction at American schools. Hanol's victory in Indo China

Some of the Indian abuse has domestic motivations. Mrs. Gandhi is preparing for an from her hard stance. Washington, for its election next year, and her "threat from the part, has signaled that it would like to sea" comment was probably made to justify reschedute a meeting of the joint commission. keeping a state of emergency to restrain dissident activity.

Washington's decision to lift its embargo on got off the ground because India cancelled its

How to eliminate the undercurrent of strain in Indian-U.S. relations is hard to know, but surely keeping tempers under control is a way high officials of "third-world" countries

At the moment there are a few encouraging signs that Mrs. Gandhi may be backing off on cultural, economic and scientific cooperadissident activity.

At the same time India is still fussing about Henry Kissinger's visit to New Deihl; it never

self-examination. Americans should strive to find ways to express interest in and regard for a nation that is admirably trying to preserve a free democratic society. Indians night realize it tests any people's patience to be the constant target of gratuitous abuse, especially when they are called upon to help feed their critics. Americans should be more sophisticated in accepting criticism and discounting public rhetoric. Indians might reflect on the air of hauteur they convey when they deny to others the public courtesies they demand for themselves.

In short, it is easy snough to say, as Washington difficially does, that India and America should have a mature relationship. To get there, both will have to work at it.

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TOKYO TODAY

in a visit to the Japanese capital Monitor chief photographer Gordon N. Converse discovers cleaner air: Western-style hairdos, and Kentucky Fried Chicken. See his impressions and pictures of Tokyo on page 16.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING BOCKETY

FOCUS

Napoleon wins at Waterloo

By Lance Carden

Last week, commanding Germany's World War II forces on the eastern front. Massachusetts Institute of Technology undergraduate Steve Simmons soundly defeated the Russian Army.

Such surprises are not unusual to the computer science major, who says Napoleon wins the board game of "Waterloo" about 80 percent of the time.

Steve and his friends at the MIT Strategic Games Society are part of a booming U.S. market for games that simulate

Sales of these games, estimated at about 62,000 in 1964, rose to an estimated 330,000 in 1972. Industry sources say more than 500,000 were sold in fiscal 1974 - despite

War games are not for everyone. Much more complicated and detailed than "Monopoly," they can take many hours, even days, to play.

In one of the most popular of the revolutionary new games, players assume the identity of magicians, clerics, or fighting men before descending into an imaginary subterranean labyrinth on a quest for treasure guarded by dragons, specters, sorcerers, and trolls.

Called "Dungeons and Dragons," this

excursion into a world of Tolkienesque Middle East conflict, is already at creatures is played according to a threevolume set of rules. For thousunds of young enthusiasts, such imaginative fantasy and science fiction environments have temporarily eclipsed their interest in historically realistic war games like "Stalingrad," "Gettysburg," and "Panzer Blitz."

Donald Greenwood, new products manager for Avalon Hill in Baltimore, talks about a war games "explosion," noting that in 1968 there were only some two dozen games on the market - now there are "virtually hundreds." He says the hobby is entering a new "imaginative phase."

"Dungeons and Dragons" is "not really a game, or even a simulation, but an imagination trip,'' he says.

Although most of the new fantasy games have come from small companies, even Avalon Hill - the first and largest of strategic game manufacturers - is negotiating with a popular science-fiction writer for the right to base a new game, "Starship Trooper," on his novels.

Among other companies taking advantage of the growing interest in new types of strategic games is Simulation Publications. Inc. (SPI) of New York, a firm that marketed a game called "Star Force" in 1973. "Sinal," based on hypothetical market.

At least two more Middle East games on the SPI drawing boards — include called "The Oil War" that will fee foreign take-over of Persian Guifalla

"Sorcerer," the initial SPI mai fantasy offering, will be released the and include the use of magic "nuch a would use any other weapon," one off

The proliferation of commentally are able strategic games aim continued of traditional warfare similars

Dr. Clifford L. Sayre Jr., a median Maryland, began playing naval was during World War II. Until a faw he had only two or three come games from which to choose. Nor. are at least 10 - possibly 20 market, he says.

SPI officials estimate that 90 per those buying their games are middle-class males - some 50 pero between the ages of 18 and 28, and a percent are in the military service.

Howard Barasch, managing SPT's trade magazine, Strategy lics, says the company has been on by U.S. Army officials interested in special SPI game in officers in school at Ft. Benning, Georgia.



Socialist burns newspaper in protest

Lisbon newspaper seized

Is Portuguese communism swallowing up socialism?

By Geoffrey Godsell Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The military men running Portugal have ducked the issue of deciding between Socialists and Communists in the struggle for control of the Socialist newspaper Republica. Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino — a left-leaning Navy commander — ordered the paper closed down Tuesday pending a decision by a special tribunal on the seizure of the paper by Communists 24 hours earlier.

Communists of one hue or another — usually acting through workers' committees — have managed to gain control of most of the Portuguese information media. Republica had been till now a holdout, with Socialist editor Paul Rega resisting his printers' demand that he and other Socialists on the paper's

After the printers' seizure of the Republica plant Monday. armed paratroopers prevented Mr. Rega and other Socialists from entering the building. Once Commander Jesuino had issued his order Tuesday, the paper's doors were sealed.

The Socialists - who won the biggest share of the vote in lest month's election for a constitutional convention (38 percent to the 18 percent for the Communist Party and its allies) - see themselves, as do many outsiders; as the main guardians of parliamentary democracy in today's Portugal. Socialist Party leader Mario Soares has been particularly concerned by the inroads Communists have made, often through arbitrary or subtle action, to win control of the media, of local government authorities, and of the trade-union

organization. Presumably the Socialists, buoyed by last month's election success, decided they must make a stand when it came to a threatened take-over of their own

The hesitation of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which has really been running the country since toppling the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime in April, 1975 - to intervene itself to resolve the struggle over control of Republica reflects a struggle going on within the movement itself. This is a struggle between radicals (who often find themselves in tandem with the Communists) and moderates, and between those who want to perpetuate their hold on power through an as yet unformed political party of their own and those who are willing to let power gradually return to the existing civilian political parties.

At present the MFA has the signed consent of the political parties — including the Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats, and the Communists — to the military's maintaining veto power for three to five years over whatever decisions the partly civilian Cabinet and totally civilian Constituent Assembly might vote to do. But the more radical members of the MFA (and the Communists, too) feel rebuffed by the turnout in the April 25 elections and the support then given to the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. Both these parties want parliamentary democracy in a civilian-run Portugal.

The struggle over control of Republica and the MFA's role in it bespeak the continuing uncertainties in today's revolutionary Portugal.

Sheffield cold-shoulders Europe

For more than three hundred years this South Yorkshire city, set in a natural basin at the foot of the Pennines, has been synenymous with the best in British cutlery, tools and special steels. In spite of this, it has some of the cleanest air in England, for its anti-pollution laws are rigorously enforced and its furnaces belch no smoke. The smoke over Sheffield today comes from a political battle.

Some Sheffield companies export as much as 50 percent of their output to the sophis-ticated markets of Western Europe. The steady reduction of tariff barriers since Britain joined the Common Market two and a half years ago has undoubtedly helped them.

VIEW FROM BRITAIN

The managers of Sheffield industry are virtually unanimous that it would be a disaster if Britons voted, in their referendum on June 5th, to quit the Market. Tariffs would undoubtedly be re-erected against them, and there is no other market evallable for such advanced

But down on the workshop floor of the same factories, trade unions officials are mostly on the opposite side. To them the very fact that their employers favor the Market is suspiclous. The British Labour movement tends allonal Daily Newspaper to view the European Community as an Board of Tunion and Tunion of Tunio

> No one should conclude from this that the British worker is eager to join Moscow's flock behind the electrified barbed-wire curtain. British socialism is in many ways much older than Marx, going back to the Chartist movement of the 1830s and even to the egalitarian slogan of the 14th century peasants' revolt "When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?" Perhaps the driving force of British socialism today is the fear of unemployment, and the assertion that the duty of government late keep every worker in his job, whether or not it makes economic

Even if he works at a loss, it is argued, that is almost bound to be cheaper than having Social Security hand out unemployment pay:

So whenever an antiquated industry runs into difficulties and is threatened with clo-



Efficient or not, does the state owe them a living?

sure, the unions' response tends to be: "Let make British Industry even finds" The Common Market, with its free internal carn a living by selling our took and the competition and its amine annual competition. competition and its rules and vagulations each other, we've got to experi administered from Luxembourg and Brussels, particular industry we've got to specific is seen as a threat to the freedom of a British Europe Language I. Seen British is seen as a threat to the freedom of a British socialist government to nationalise whatever it wants to and to protect ailing industries with

One leader of the Engineering Workers Union told this reporter :

"Neglect by management has led to serious under investment in our plants. The Germans in particular have much more modern equipment than we have. Our only hope now is government money, and if the government provides the cash it is entitled to control the ndustry. But while all this is going on - until we are ready to compete on equal terms with the foreigners — we need protection. Imports from abroad must be kept out. And that is recisely what we cannot do as members of the Common Market. So our movement is saying GBO — Get Britain Out!"

On the other side of the wall, a senior steel executive reforted: "That's the very way to

Union leaders hotly deny that isolationists, "Little Englanders ditional response to a foreigner and half a brick at him." They insid deeply about the Third World, and about the "Rich men's chib d Europe." And yet the visitor consensing in a place like Sheffield a sense of self-sufficiency, a failure that Western Europe really mate shire. Perhaps the very fact that - Britain has not been swept by fureign troops, has never been part

else's empire, and has never hi himself up from defeat and start allest is her greatest handicap. Oddy, hear a Land of Hope and Goy Britain today the chances are it's to Labour leader who's speaking, and

No easy promises from Portuguese Communists

By Takashl Oka Staff correspondent of T The Christian Science Monitor

"Truth is to explain to our workers that it is not possible to divide what doesn't exist."

This was no reactionary capitalist speaking. It was the Communist Minister of Transport and Communications, Alvaro Veiga de Oliveira, who directly or indirectly controls 300,000 workers in road, rall, air and water transport, and in the postal, telegraph, and telephone communications network.

"Our generation is the generation of sacrifice," the minister continued bluntly. Short, roundheaded, reflective, and softspoken, Mr. Oliveira sat in his high-ceilinged 18th-century office on Lisbon's famed Black Horse Square, explaining to a visitor that after a whole year of effervescence since the toppling of 58 years of fascist dictatorship, it is time for Portuguese workers to knuckle down to the hard task of rebuilding their country's faltering

Two miles inland from Black Horse Square, Communist Party headquarters in Lisbon are in a modest apartment building not far from the stadium where bull fights are held.

Here, in a small conference room behind a reception hall festponed with posters and orowded with well-tilened aid outloos visitors, Alvaro Mateus, member of the propa-

ganda section of the central committee, said his party was calling for sacrifices now, whereas others promised their countrymen "a good life for six months.".

"To win the political battle, we must win the economic battle," Mr. Mateus said. "In the nationalized industries, the situation is very bad. There is no money to invest and there are great debits. The working class must work more and sacrifice more."

These are not exactly vote-getting remarks. But Portugal's Communist Party, which came a poor third in last month's Constitutent Assembly elections, has its eyes fixed on winning long-range control over a nation of nine million people, exhausted by a long colonial war and shorn of its rich African colonies, yet occupying a key Atlantic position athwart the approaches to the Mediterranean and commanding ship traffic to northern

The tactic the Communists have adopted is one of unswerving alliance with the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), the group originally of captains and majors who carried out the April 25 coup against the fascist regime last year, and who today, through the 28-man Supreme Revolutionary Council, effectively



Communists would demand sacrifices from the workers

cent, want the MFA to give their respective parties more say in the running of the government, the Communists have steadfastly maintained that political organization and the ability to mobilize popular forces count more

. They did not get more than 12.5 percent of

Communists. "If we give them a task to do. we know it will be done," says a member of the Revolutionary Council. Mr. Oliveira accepted the post of Minister of Transport after the conservative PPD had rejected it. There have been strikes and disputes galore in transport with the railways and some of the major bus rule the country.

the votes themselves, plus another four-odd

Whereas the Socialists, who took 38 percent

of the popular votes in last month's election,

Movement for Popular Democracy (MDP).

and the Popular Democrats, who took 28 in The Army, has been Impressed by the

purged by workers led by extreme leftists. companies being nationalized, with workers in

Spanish Communists can hope for new prestige

- By Eric Bourne Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

After events in Portugal, the small but wellorganized Spanish Communist Party in exile has begun to scent its possible return to Spain in a not-too-distant future and, moreover, a major piace in a post-Franco democratic

This year has seen the party gain significance on two counts: .

 As one of the six independer parties which have just threatened to boycott a projected pan-European Communist conference unless the Sovieta drop their idea of using it to restore their former leading role over the whole international movement.

As one of the principal groups now

accelerating efforts to build up the Junta Democratica uniting left to center-right parties and groups in a program for a fully democratic Spain. The Soviets currently support the broad

democratic front concept for Western Communist parties. [Reportedly, they are not altogether happy with the performance of the Portuguese Communist party - for all its pro-Soviet loyalty - with its overt harrassing of the Portuguese socialists.]

However, the Spanish Communist Party, has long been at issue with the Soviets on the question of party independence and has engaged in blunt polemics with Moscow since the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

It was one of the first and most forthright to condemn the military action against the

liberalized party regime installed in Prague earlier that year. Since the Spanish party, has continued this condemnation despite several Kremlin efforts - through former Stalinist members of the veteran civil war emigre group resident in Mosdow—to undermine the Raris-based Spanish leadership, and bring about a reversal of the party line.

A party program — adopted in 1973 — also; drew sharp Soviet attacks because of its criticisms of Soviet-bloc socialism and its own advocacy of a pluralistic and fully democratic

When the Spaniards refused to back down, Czechoslovakia's present hard-line regime closed the Spanish broadcasting unit. Radio Independente, which had functioned from Prague for many years. The Romanians -

champions, along with the Yugoslavs, Italians and others, of individual party autonomy - a once provided facilities in Bucharest.

Not surprisingly, the clash with Moscow has chilled the Spanish party ties with the Portuguese, By contrast, the Portuguese communist Party has never faltered in its Moscow alfiliation. It was one of only six West European parties which supported the Soviets when they occupied Czechoślovakia in 1988, and it still approves. It accepts the Soviet Communist Party's right to lead.

The Spanish party — like the Italian Communists in their bid for some kind of alliance with the Christian Democrats - is apparently more concerned with presenting a wider, popular, and electoral image than its

NATO scowls at Franco

By Benjamin Welles Special to The Christlan Science Monitor

Washington The United States has been mounting a quiet drive to "sell" Franco's Spain to the NATO alliance on the eve of President Ford's visit to the NATO summit and, incidentally, to Madrid. NATO allies, however, seem to be

In recent weeks U.S. ambassadors in the 14 other NATO capitals have been instructed to seek agreement for an "explicit" NATO tribute to Spain praising the latter's contribu-tion to Western defense. While this would not mean actual membership for Spain in NATO, it would be a step in that direction. And it would please Gen. Francisco Franco with whom the U.S. is negotiating for another five-year extension of its military-base rights in his

Stiff opposition to any gesture toward General Franco, however, has arisen from NATO governments led, or influenced by, socialist factions: Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Britain. Their ideological distaste for General Franco's authoritarian rule burns undimmed 36 years after the Spanish Civil

"Why should we shake hands with Franco," they seem to be saying, "when the U.S. has a defense agreement with Spain that spares us the effort? We have our flank protected for us - and we are spared ideological pollution."

American strategists, with such unstable NATO allies as Portugal, Greece, and Turkey much on their minds, find this complacent attitude galling. Yet there is no use blinking at the facts: Not until General Franco has passed from the scene is NATO likely to open its "anks to Spain, where the word "guerrilla"

In fact it is reported that not even the NATO defense ministers, who will meet on the fringes of the "summit," ,are prepared to allude to Spain's defense role in their planned communiques. So President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger face the unhappy alternatives of trying to ram through an explicit tribute to Spain in the face of stubborn opposition or failing back on a unliateral American pat on the head for General France. Some passing reference to the Caudillo from Mr. Ford or Dr. Kissinger is the mouse that the American mountain, after much laboring, is likely to bring forth.

By Richard Neff

Special to

The key purpose of the NATO summit

meeting here May 29-30 is to display to Allied public opinion that the United States's com-

mitment to the defense of Europe is not

affected by the American withdrawal from

President Ford's trip here will mark the first time he has visited Europe since becom-

ing chief executive and the first time he has

contained in the public mind by what contained to be the more sensational, discount elements in the meeting.

Examples are the presence for the first time

in NATO history of a radical revolutionary chief of government (Premier Vasco Gon-

calves of Portugal); the presence of both Greek and Turkish Premiers, whose nations

talked last year of war with each other and are

still feuding over Cyprus; the refusal of the

French to send their President or Premier.

(Paris will be represented by Foreign Min-

These headline catchers have no crucial

effect on the basic U.S. commitment to

Western Europe nor on close U.S. bonds with

the European "anchormen" of the alliance -

West Germany and Britain. Nevertheless, the

American "re-commitment" may be partially

ister Jean Sauvagnargues.)

met the chiefs of many Allied governments.

Indo-China.

The Christian Science Monitor



Spanish troops march in Madrid: with Franco gone they could swell the ranks of NATO

The planned Ford overnight stopover in Madrid May 31 is essentially a consolation prize for General Franco at a time when the United States wants to hold on to its nuclear submarine base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar, and to continue using Spanish airspace, which one Pentagon strategist has described as the "door to the Mediterranean."

With General Franco nearing the end of a 40-year rule, with neighboring Portugal still bobbing like an erratic top, and with a shadowy "new Spain" emerging, U.S. policymakers are paying far more attention to Spain

General Franco granted the United States the right to build military bases across his strategically valuable country during the Korean war, and ever since the U.S. has U.S. reassures Europe

lost on the very public whom this summit is

NATO governments do not need a Ford visit

to be convinced of U.S. loyalty. Indeed at

governmental level there is general relief

among the allies that Washington is finally rid

of what has long been viewed here as a distant,

unconvincing, and messy involvement in

But European and especially West German

urs in the Federal Republic report

public opinion needs this reassurance, and that

is the first reason why the summit is being

that the U.S. commitment is the topmost

The summit also will give President Ford

the copportunity to meet individually and

possibly "trilaterally" with Greek Premier

Constantine Caramanlis and Turkish Premier

Suleyman Demirel to talk over Cyprus and

other Greek-Turkish disputes. It is thought

here that Mr. Caramaniis, who last year

announced defiantly that Greece was with-

drawing from the military side of NATO,

would not have accepted to come here if he

had not been persuaded that he would have

something to "take back home" to a Greek

public that is largely hostlle to the alliance and

The Greek "withdrawal" is still primarily

an announcement only. The practical meaning

Athens's ties with the United States.

of withdrawal remains to be negotiated,

question raised by audiences there.

designed to convince.

chagrin, the U.S. never has put this in writing. Time and again, usually when the base rights have been up for 10-year, or 5-year extensions. General Franco has asked for a mutual defense treaty (i.e., automatic U.S. protection). Each time he has been fobbed off, with carefully drafted statements that come near. but not to, the point.

Successive American officials have flattored the general, have commiserated with him that the U.S. Senate never would add Spain to the list of 41 countries with which the United States had defense pacts, and then have flowaway, confident that Spain had nowhere else to turn and never would case the United States out of its bases.

For 20 years General Franco, draped in offended dignity, has continued letting the considered Spain an ally. But, to Spain's U.S. use the bases and has taken the steadily diminishing U.S. handouts in arm, ed

remain vital to NATO's security: Roki the U.S. bases its nuclear submitted through which nuclear-weepons is ments would flow to NATO in a Turrejon and Saragossa where be conducted and fighter bombers tankent are based. U.S. strategist hope that in the event of serious trail Middle East or centern Mediterrane which has balked in the past, wolf U.S. uso its air facilities freely or sig the other way."

Baader-Meinhof gang on tw

By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The trial of the four leaders of the West German Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang, which began May 21, illustrates a fundamental problem faced by all Western democracies beset by the problem of terrorism: How can a state apply the traditional rules of a fair trial to persons who are totally committed to destroying the state?

NATO officials note that the West German

The trial rules have been so altered from the marking the property of the property o German experts who have retinged here from for the defendants to have a fair trial.

in the area of pre-trial publicity, for example, the newspapers have commonly re-ferred to the defendants as murderers. West German Chancelior Helmut Schmidt, in an address before the Bundestag (lower house) on April 25, said: A release of these criminals, some of whom are still awaiting their trial, would have been an inconceivable strain for our state and for the safety of us all." (He was referring to a demand from the terrorists who stormed the German Embassy in Stockholm that imprisoned gang members be released.)

On the other hand, from the point of view of authorities who want to maintain order and lawfulness, the steps that they have taken in the legal battle have been forced by the terrorists themselves.

The defendants are accused of four mur-

ders, 54 attempted murders, and a string of bombings and acts of arson. They have

Indicated little if any regard [60] own lives.

After their surest they chief sympathetic attorneys, many the bave been excluded from the til they are suspect of complicity the activities of a criminal gang.

The state is accusing the last

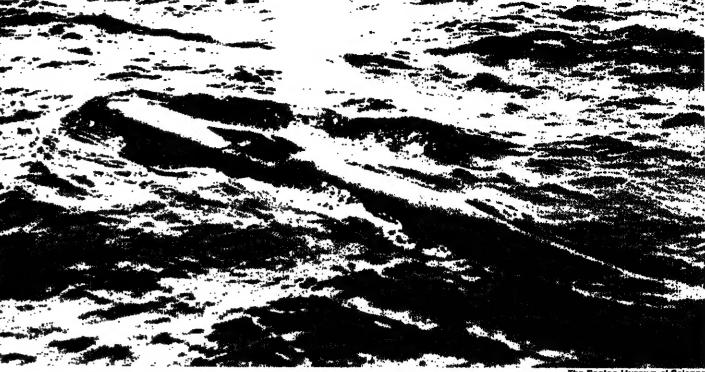
ogether in one giant petition da but defense attorneys cannot des together but just one client separate atate is paying for the defence all of Ollo Schily, one of the deless

fold this newspaper that the tradition of a defense strategy statemed and ning of the trial, to sinte what is n is being denied the defense. He largely blocked the possibility of the political motives of the defendants. A state prosecutor denies that lit

declare political motives is being resi In interviews conducted by this with state properutors, however, he always been stressed that the

which the defendants are accused criminal in nature and have nothing it politics. The officials grant that origin defendents had a political purpose state's position is that terrorist and nothing to do with politics or politic

The first few days of the trial will efforts by defense alterneys to get forum they want for proving that political trial.



Inback whale, one of several species threatened with extinction by Soviet and Japanese whaters

New weapon in save-the-whale battle

By Harry B. Eilis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington This year is critical for endangered species of whales.

Congress hopes to muzzle Japanese and Soviet harpoons with the threat of a trade

Toughest of several bills pending in Conand cultural aid. He has also kelling away for a mutual security treaty side of all products manufactured by any "foreign bost thing to full NATO membership.

To Pentagon planners the second membership of all products manufactured by any "foreign enterprise" engaged in commercial whaling.

This bill, sponsored by Rep. Alphonzo Bell munciations of NATO social membership.

(R) of Galifornia, takes aim at three Japaneses.

sachusetts.

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ant View home, Concord, New Hampshire can now be seen on the

and the two summerhouses. They were recently donated to the

Museum by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mas-

tion of 38 portraits of Mary Baker Eddy. Many of these depictions

are tinted photographs, or are based on original photographs, so

the reproductions are essentially accurate.

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Agency, which among them catch 80 percent of the nearly 40,000 whales "harvested"

If Mr. Bell's bill becomes law, the Japanes firms - which also control other fishing companies - would lose more than \$100 million in annual sales of tuna, mackerel, salmon, crabs, and other fish to the U.S., according to Bell aide Craig Van Note.

Other bills would broaden existing authority of the U.S. Government to impose selective product embargoes if whaling nations exceed quotas set by the 15-nation International haling Commission (IWC) in London.

Japan and the Soviet Union, the only two nations engaged in pelagic (deep sea) whaling, now adhere to IWC meeting, and Congress wants to put pressure on the whalers to Key issue at the upcoming IWC meeting.

says Prudence Fox of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is the so-called "Australian amendment, adopted last year by the IWC with only Japan and the Soviet Union opposing.

This amendment, due to be implemented after the IWC sets 1976 whaling quotas in June, calls for a "selective moratorium" on killing any stock of whales deemed to be dangerously depleted. Fewer whales, in other words, should be

killed next year, though exact numbers for each species and stock remain to be set by the scientific committee of the IWC.

Since the whaling commission has no enforcement powers, Japan and the Soviet Union who resist lower quotas — could "object" and go on fishing as before.

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Mayaguez: and the sea law conference

By C. Robert Zeinick Special to The Christian Science Monitor

oceans

A hotly controversial issue of International law underlies the seizure and rescue of the Mayaguez: How far offshore can any nation claim territorial rights?

So far, nations at the ongoing Law of the Sea Conference have been unable to agree on a solution acceptable to all. Much more work remains to be done, observers say.

The Cambodians claimed 12 miles off the island of Paulo Uai. The captain of the Mayaguez said his ship was about 61/2 miles from the island when the ship was selzed. Ten South American nations claim 200 miles, to protect their fishing rights.

The United States, which for both military and commercial reasons recognizes territorial claims only up to three miles, has in the past claimed exclusive jurisdiction over mineral rights as far as 200 miles out to sea.

Efforts to resolve conflicting territorial claims at the Law of the Sea Conference have thus far been unsuccessful. Many observers attribute the difficulty to the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in setting oil prices in excess of \$10 per barrel and in establishing a possible precedent for other primary commodities.

Mineral rights have become so valuable that few nations are willing to yield territorial claims regardless of how excessive many believe them to be, it is explained.

The Mayaguez incident was the first within memory involving a civilian vessel apprehended in a matter that had nothing to do with

Even when such vessels "violate" the territorial waters of other nations they are entitled under international law to "innocent passage," legal observers explain.

The "innocent passage" concept involves a ship sailing through the territorial waters of a nation without engaging in any beligerent action — spying, making warlike actions — or disturbing any of the nation's mineral or

fishing claims. Most marine legal experts here indicate that the Mayaguez clearly was making an "innocent passage" — despite Cambodian claims that the ship deliberately violated Cambodian waters and had to be checked out.

The Mayaguez was the eighth American civilian vessel illegally seized on the high seas this year, according to State Department officials. Seven previous incidents have involved large, modern American tuna fishing

boats taken into custody by Ecuador.

Ecuador, Chile, and Peru are among the South American nations claiming sovereign rights within 200 miles. In the case of Ecuador, some of the

American vessels slezed this year have been taken 80 to 100 miles from shore.

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The great art swap is on

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad "This year is the year of exchanges between our museums and American museums." said Hermitage deputy director Vitali Suslov.

He had just been checking on the final restoration of some Hermitage treasures that will go on show in the Washington National Gallery next month. And in another hour he would welcome the latest courier with paintings from New York's Metropolitan Museum

All together, the world-famous Hermitage Museum now has 12 or 13 exchanges with foreign museums annually. Like any museum director, Mr. Suslov would prefer to have the audience do the traveling rather than the fragile masterpieces. But as a second best, he is glad that political relaxation had made increasing East-West art exchanges possible in the past five or six years.

Mr. Suslov did not look particularly harried as he sat in his office in the Hermitage Winter Palace overlooking the Neva River, A large 18th-century French tapestry, Russian 19th-century malachite and gold vases, and the highly decorated domed ceiling in this former private theater of Catharine II combined to give a sense of screnity. But several times during the hour Mr. Suslov had to answer the importunate telephone to settle questions about the Hermitage exhibit going to Denmark next week and the Italian exhibit arriving here the week after that.

Museum officials on both sides speak of this year's Soviet-American exchanges with en-thusiasm. Soviet works, going to the National Gallery and four other American museums this year and next under a private exchange arranged by industrialist Armand Hammer, include 30 pieces from the Hermitage's superb collection of Impressionists and earlier European paintings and 10 pieces from the Leningrad Russian Museum, mention in this exhibition to Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," Ruben's "The Stone Carriers," and Rembrandt's "David and

Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," he said, is "one of the most characteristic of this marvelous artist. His pieces are very valuable because there are only a few examples in the world. We have only one in our museum, only

Ruben's "The Stone Carriers" is rare in that it is a landscape. And Rembrandt's "David and Urlah" shows the dramatic use of light in Rembrandt's second period. Half of the Soviet collection has never before gone

On the American side Metropolitan Museum American curator John Howat commented that the Soviet museums are getting exceptionally fine works in the Metropolitan

"I'm not sure the Russians know that," he

noted. "In fact, I'm sure they don't."

Among others in this loan Mr. Howat especially praised "the best portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart"; George Caleb Brigham's "Fur Traders Descending the Missiasippl," "one of the great masterpieces of American art"; and Winslow Homer's "The Gulfstream," "the best of the Mr. Howat is here supervising the in-

stallation of the last of the 100 Metropolitan paintings for the May 22 opening. The Soviet half of this official exchange is already on display in the United States in the first trip abroad of ancient Scythian gold artifacts.

Problems of preparing for all these exchanges include making sure that canvases are in top condition for shipping, protecting them in transit, and "keying them out" to their frames — making them taut again after transporting them in a slack state.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrel Gromyko

ALL The Christian Science Monitor ian unusual move Soviet Foreign Minister

A. Gromyko has criticized U.S. Secrery of State Henry A. Kissinger. In a major foreign-policy speech made only

days before the two men met in Vienna for talks, Mr. Gromyko chastised Dr. Klasinger personally for supporting higher defense spending in the United States.

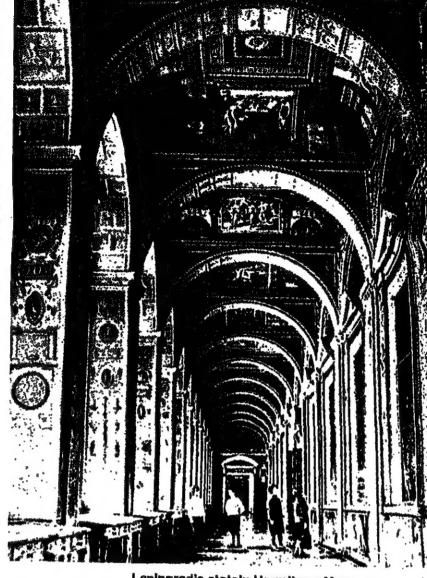
Other parts of Mr. Gromyko's sweeping foreign-policy review called for Israell acceptance of a Palestinian state, criticized Dr. Kissinger's "step-by-step" appoach in the Mideast as steps away from peace, and warned Japan against closer relations with China. ...

Neither Cambodia nor Laos was mentioned

The Company of the property of the second se in the Foreign Minister's speech, which was given at a celebration of the Warsaw Pact amilyersary here:

Mr. Gromyko's personal criticism of Dr. Kissinger was striking, as Soviet leaders have refrained from all such public criticism since detente began some three years ago. In this period even articles in the Soviet press have generally shielded Dr. Kissinger and the American President and have saved their disapproval for "the Pentagon" or Sen, Henry M. Jackson or "enemies of detente" in the

United States Mr. Gromyko's criticisms of step-by-step egotiations in the Mideast — without manning Dr. Klasinger by name - are not new but they have been played down by the Soviets since Dr. Kissinger's failure to get a partial Mideast agreement two months ago.



Leningrad's stately Hermitage Museum

A Russian poet's lot

KGB questions about lack of a job and application to emigrate turned down

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Forty people were crammed into the room, sitting on a couch, stools, a mattress on the floor, and even on top of the upright plane. One apartment wall had been peeled back to the open brickwork, and photographs, posters, and chalk drawings decorated the other walls.

The hostess, in a floor-length gown, began the evening by reciting some of her poems from memory. Young men followed, usually declaiming, but occasionally underplaying their poetry in a monotone. The audience of other poets and friends sat in silent, rapt attention

It was the tenth-odd poetry reading by unofficial Leningrad writers in the past two months. Like the previous poetry readings and their sister unofficial art shows, this one was not disrupted by Leningrad party or secret police officials.

For the time being this relative tolerance contrasts both with present-day Moscow and with the Leningrad of a few years ago. break up an open-air exhibit of unofficial art last September, then after adverse publicity, permitted two later public exhib-

When Moscow artists tried to continue with shows in their apartments last month, they said they were warned to stop by local officials. Last week one senior unorthodox artist, Oskar Rabin, said he was expelled from the Union of Graphic Artists because

he participated in the apartment exhibits. In recent months Leningrad authorities have been less forceful than Moscow authorities in curtailing unofficial art and costry. Following the buildozer incident Leningrad officials quietly allowed two unorthodox art shows to go on locally. One of these was held in the private spartment of poet Konstantin Kuzminsky in September, and the other was held in the Public House of Culture in December.

Leningrad now may be coming areast the tougher Moscow policy on at a seconding to unofficial artists, Lening authorities said a few days ago that would be no site available for the st exhibit the artists requested for May # .

For now the poetry readings that me kind of offshoot of the art shows arts continuing, however.

According to Mr. Kuzminsky, 10 readings were first discussed among sit 30 poets in February following the of the art shows. After the February dissident novelist and playwright Maramzin - in which Mr. recanted and was given a sentence — some of the posts afraid and dropped out, hir said. But others stoyed together compiled a few bound copies of a sentence of the sentence o written book of unorthodox poels.

Mr. Kuzminsky insisted that this bold not illegal or underground, a tag nothing secret about it. A prefunt specifically forbids publication in

Mr. Kuzminsky claimed the grop "books" in the style of the Cooperative of the early 1930s willingly accept official censorship objects only to the choices by editors established publishing houses.

So far in the current period, his minsky said, his apartment has not his searched by the searc searched by the KGB (secret police has he been threatened with pros a jobiess "paranite" on the pat Leningrad poet Joseph Brodsky a design ago. He has had only numerous an questionings about his lack of a job, h

articial Union of Writers, enter applied to emigrate to France but has been refused permission, he said. Mr. Kurminaky, who is not a ment the official Union of Writers, a

Future of Panama pact hangs in the balance

By Richard L. Strout Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washingtor nother potential "Cambodia" sits on the ratep of the United States — Panama.

'A brand new treaty on the Canal Zone after 11 years of on-and-off negotiation waits only final touches, with Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina already nnouncing he has votes to defeat it.

Tension mounts in small, proud Panama where riots, Jan. 9 and 10, 1964, caused 24 casualties, and temporary severance of diplomatic relations.

Coming to implementation now is an eight-point preliminary "agreement on principles" signed at Panama Feb. 7, 1974, between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Panama Minister of Foreign Affairs Juan Antonio Tack, promising a new treaty. It incorporates just those points which conservative Senators Thurmond, John L. McClellan, James O. Eastland, Herman E. Talmadge, Barry Goldwater, John Tower, Carl T. Curtis, Paul J. Fannin, Roman L. Hruska, and others to the number of 37 oppose.

A third of the Senate (34) can block a treaty. Developments seem hurrying the situation to a showdown. Foreign Minister Tack has been here in connection with the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting; diplomatic sources say the treaty issues have been reduced to a few, but vital, decisions. The Rev. Marcos G. McGrath, archbishop of Panama, a strong national advocate for treaty revision, is to bold a press conference here

Sides are being taken and the Women's National Democratic Club, through its board of governors, urges treaty ratification now rather than before the 1976 election.

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PRINCIPAL; etc. Once you

charged "Uncle Sam has been treated as a weakling - as a spineless pushover - as a symbol of a country that no longer has the will or the nerve to protect its citizens abroad, to defend its honor, to speak up for its prin-The Hay-Bunau Varillas Treaty of 1904 sliced Panama in two with a 10-mile canal zone, gave the United States powers as "If it were the sovereign of the territory," and

In the 1964 election, President Johnson

defended conciliation, candidate Goldwater

extended the treaty "in perpetuity."
"I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate," Theodore Roosevelt declared after Panama revolted from Colombia

Despite treaty modifications in 70 years, Panama protesis "coloniai status." International events accentuate the

The world is dropping colonialism.
 "Third world" countries show in-

creased militancy, expressed in the United Nations and elsewhere. **Arthur** T

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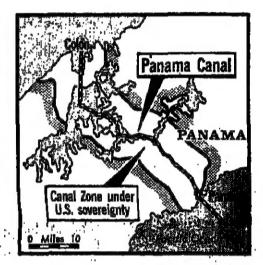


Miraflores Lock, Panama Canal

Guerrilla warfare gives small countries

Natural resources receive higher economic and political pay in the shrinking world and Panama's natural resource is its location

The eight-point Kissinger-Tack "agreement on principles" promised, in part: "An entirely new interoceanic canal treaty" (abrogating the 1903 treaty); elimination of the concept of "perpetuity" and substitution of "a fixed termination date"; recognized territorial sovereignty of Panama; continued U.S. "operation, maintenance, protection, and defense of the canal" until the new, fixed-date treaty expired; larger phased participation by Panama in administration, protection, and operation of the canal.



Argentina wins OAS election

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The election of Alejandro Orfila, Argentine Ambassador in Washington, as secretary-general of the Organization of American States (OAS) gives Argentina a big geopolitical boost in this part of the world.

But it carries a number of implied risks for

It is recognized here, for example, that the staunch opposition of neighboring Brazil to the Orfila candidacy during last week's voting in: Washington will not dissipate quickly now that Mr. Orfila is in the secretary-general's chair.

As Argentina's traditional rival for South American hegemony, Brazil is very suspicious of Argentine actions. This attitude is likely to

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continue and perhaps even grow as a result of Mr. Orfila's selection.

The Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper, called his election a "tragedy for the inter-American system."

Paraguay also is unhappy with the Orflia selection, For a year, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Raul Sapens Pastor was one of two active candidates for the OAS post, During this period, Argentina came out in favor of Mr. Sapena Pastor over Dominican Foreign

Minister Victor Gomez Berges. But last-minute Argentine pressure in the form of a decision of the government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to openly support Mr. Orfila on the first ballot led the Paraguayans to withdraw Mr. Sepena

Paraguayan-Argentine relations have taken turn for the worse as a result.

Argentine observers recognize that these are not the only two risks that Argentine faces in having its man in the OAS chair.

For one thing, the hemisphere organization is in something of a state of crisis,

tinued usefulness. Some have advanced the idea that it ought to be scrapped, while others want a major revision in its charter to give it a more Latin American focus, perhaps eliminating the strong United States role in the

The secretary-general is often the focus of this debate and Mr. Orfila will be walking 'on egg shells," as one Argentine commentator

There are, moreover, countless small problems and disagreements within the CAS which will sap much of Mr. Orfila's time, Argentipe prestige stands to suffer if these problems cannot be dealt with readily.
All in all, Mr. Orfila a selection may well be

a tactical triumph for Argentina. But it is not an unit itsed blessing.

Vietnam joins Asian power game

By Victor Zorza

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanol has summed up its victory in these

words: "The Vietnamese people's strength

has crushed the aggressive force of U.S.

imperialism, the most powerful imperialist

chieftan and the most vicious enemy of

mankind, and has upset its counter-

revolutionary global strategy, thus making an

These words, from the Army paper Quan Dol Mhan Dan, are being repeated in dozens of

different ways in newspaper articles and radio broadcasts which stress the historic nature of

the defeat inflicted on "four successive U.S.

presidents." The United States, which after

World War II became the world's "strongest

nation," economically, came to believe that material power allowed it "to become an

international gendarme," to rally the forces of "International capitalism," and to stop the

It perceived Vietnam - "correctly" - as

the focus of the contradictions between social-

ism and capitalism, independence and neo-

colonialism, says the party paper Nhan Dan. It therefore sought to build in Vietnam a "dike to

hold back the red wave that was flooding

Southeast Asia." Thus did Vietnam become

the testing ground of U.S. power and prestige,

"as the aggressors themselves often af-firmed." But what the test proved was that

U.S. power was "limited," and that its limits

have "reached breaking point." Its defeat

showed that America would never again be

Never before had the world situation been

"as good as it is today," never had imperial-

_ism experienced "such fierce crises and

to wage war is becoming "increasingly

better conditions under which to develop."

limited, "Thus, the world revolution now has

But what will Hanoi do with its victory, now

- able to act as an international — "or even

tune of the [world] revolution."

forces of socialism.

regional" - gendarme.

mportant contribution to the offensive pos-

Hanoi: Balking friends?

Washington

Gen. Nguyen Vo Giap, the defense minister, of

the kind that he has often published before on

the eve of a major offensive. He insisted on the

importance of Marxist-Leninist precepts, but

he presented them in a nationalist Vietnamese

sauce which neither Moscow nor Peking

would find to its taste. In a similar series of

articles which he wrote more than 15 years

ago to celebrate the victory of Dien Bien Phu,

General Giap explained why the Vietnamese

revolution differed from both Russia's and China's, and why it followed its own path. Ever since then Hanol has sought to present

its own revolutionary model as more relevant

to the needs of the many nations suffering

under the "neo-colonial" yoke. This Marxist-

nationalist mixture was usually present dis-

creetly, so long as Hanol was dependent on

Soviet and Chinese arms aid, but the trium-

phal ending of the war may remove some of

Both Moscow and Peking see Indo-China as

the route to influence in large areas of Asia.

They may be as wrong as Washington was, but

great powers do not learn from each other's

mistakes. In competing for influence in Hanol,

they may — as great powers often do — seek a degree of control which the Vietnamese would

see as infringing their own independence, as

has happened on earlier occasions when Sino-Soviet rivalry was focused on Hanol.

Both the Kremlin and Peking may feel

entitled to some reward for their arms aid, but

Hanol may prefer to pay in agricultural

produce rather than in strategic facilities and

in political influence. To protect itself against

too tight an embrace by its big brothers, while extracting continued economic aid from

them, Hanoi will need allies in the world

communist movement and in the "national

liberation movement," where Moscow and

Peking are competing for influence, One way to gain such allies is to obtain recognition of

Hanoi's own "revolutionary model," and to

This is where the intense nationalism of the

Vietnamese communists, which leads them to

claim a unique role in developing a model

suitable for other nations, could cause them to

inspire its emulation if possible.

the earlier inhibitions.

Dayan: Seeking a comeback?

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moshe Dayan, Israel's once charismatic hero figure, is writing his memoirs, which he hopes will help him make a political come-

The former defense minister feels that undeservedly he has been made a scapegoat for the initial setbacks of the Israeli forces in the October, 1973, war and thinks that his book

One weighty voice has been raised in Mr. Dayan's support: that of general of the reserve Yigael Yadin, one of Israel's top generals in the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. General Yadin was a member of the five-man official commission that investigated all the military and political aspects of the 1973 war.

In its final report the commission refused to pass any judgment on the question of Mr. Dayan's ministerial responsibility. But General Yadin said recently: "Mr. Dayan cannot be called to account for the mistakes of the generals. The reproaches against him are not

Handpicked by Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, as one of his "bright young men" for the leadership of the state, Mr. Dayan currently is at the nadir of his political career - merely a private member of the Knesset (parliament).

But he could become politically active again as soon as a suitable moment arrives. His adversaries say that such a moment precisely is what he is waiting for.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has no illusions about what Mr. Dayan's attitude would be if his Cabinet were in trouble. The same is true of former foreign minister Abba Eban. Politically Mr. Dayan and Mr. Eban are poles apart, but they would make common cause if it were a matter of bringing down the Rabin government, which they both dislike intensely. Mr. Eban has said that if he were to become prime minister, there would be a place in his Cabinet for Mr. Dayan, although not necessarily as defense minister.

Mr. Dayan is a member of the former Rafi splinter group now back within Mr. Rabin's Labor Party, but his socialism has never been more than skin deep, and he now is flirting with the right-wing nationalist opposition

It is by no means unthinkable that he might gather up his followers and secetle from the Labor bloc in the Knesset to set up a new coalition of the right. In the meantime he is working hard on his book, scheduled to be published in London by the end of the year.

He already has circulated among members of the Rabin Cabinet several chapters dealing with the October war and the subsequent disengagement talks. So far none of the ministers who has seen the book has requested any deletions.



THE CHRISTIAN SCENCE IN

Moshe Dayan: pounding out memoirs

Turkish divorce bill enslaves women says ex-Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A bill that would ease Turkish divorce laws has touched off a political storm and provoked

conservative wing of the four-party coalition government. The Minister of Justice, Ismail Muftuogiu, is a member of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party.

Vehement protests greeted the announcement, well publicized in the press, that the bill would lift certain restrictions and difficulties in obtaining divorces, Incompatibility and quarrels would be considered adequate grounds, and the courts also would be empowered to grant a divorce to any couple living apart for three or more years.

Under present laws the courts decide on divorce mainly in cases of immorality and unfaithfulness. Claims of incompatibility also are considered, but must be substantlated by the testimony of witnesses — and judges usually try to reconcile husband and wife. The courts also cannot grant a divorce if the wife does not want to separate.

Another amendment in the projected bill would reduce the minimum age for marriage for men from 17 to 15 and for women from 15 to 14. And the bill would cancel the system of alimony for life, regulating it instead to the economic and social position of the woman. At first glance, the proposals would seem

liberal and up to date. In fact, the opposite is the case. The new measures are opposed strongly by progressive political forces as well as "emancipated" women, who maintain that passage of the bill would threaten women's

women's groups even before its presentation

This argument might seem strange to a
to Parliament.

This argument might seem strange to a
foreign observer or supporter of women's
distribution, or equal rights for women. However, the majority of Turkish women still are dependent economically on men. Because of this and social pressures — Turkish society does not look with approval on divorced

women — they usually do not want divorce.

The president of the Union of Turkish Women, Mrs. Gunseli Ozkaya, who long has campaigned for equal rights and emancipation, said that "Women in Turkey have not yet gained their economic independence. . . . They cannot adapt themselves to new conditions of life if they are left alone after years of marriage. . . . Therefore it would be unjust to leave the women to the mercy of men."

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party, also criticized the bill and said it would "make women

'A divorced woman losing all her economic and social security can never take her place in society," he said.

Other opponents see the bill as a demonstration of the concept of "a man's world" or "male superiority." The popular daily Gun-yadin commented that in the Islamic Ottoman Empire it was enough for a man to tell his wife, "I divorce you." The paper added, "the bill gives the impression that some people still have that mentality and want to make it easier vorcees to sit at home instead of works for men to change wives several times."

The provision ending the system of alimony for life (unless the divorcee remarries) is seen in the same context, although some social

Various women's organization des cize the proposed reduction in the mi age for marriage, predicting that to scientists stress that this system leads dicause serious social problems and ist

Shah of Iran warns of oil price rise

By John K. Cooley Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saudi Arabia and Iran have both warned the West of a possible new oil price increase in the

King Khalid's Saudi Government has notifled the United States through oil industry channels that unless the dialogue between oil producers and consuming countries sus-pended in Paris last April 15 is resumed, the Saudis may stop arguing within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for price stabilization

Ollmen here do not expect OPEC's price freeze, supposed to last through September, to be affected until then. But they do believe that unless there is resumption of the consumerproducer talks, endorsed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Kansas City. Missouri, last week, the OPEC meeting scheduled in Libreville, Gabon, in June may decide to end the freeze after September.

In the U.S. last week, the Shah of Iran said he expected a September price increase. He complained that inflation had robbed oil Contradictions, or been weaker, than now,"

Inventors of 30 to 35 percent of beingst "The world revolutionary forces "are, clearly, in the strongest offensive position they have ever had," while the imperialists' capability

trun has been openly advocating in gramming" of oil production — most the current situation of oil surplus, poli cutbacks - as well as the indexing of all to those of inflation-hit commodities.

Saudi Arabia now shows signs of beth view that combinations of both thesp

The Arab Press Service, a spirit Beirut oil and economic reporting quotes an OPEC expert as says economic commission will study by situation of prices, inflation, the min differentials under the premium? production levels and related man will make recommendations for # meeting."

OPEC, now including 13 ment soon gain three new ones: Mexico. the People's Republic of China, 20

reports circulating here.
Mexican President Echevers Shah's recent visit confirmed would join if invited.

that it has got it? At the end of last year, the Thai student protest revived

by swashbuckling ship rescue By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monito government."

Bangkok, Thalland By supporting student demonstrations against the United States, Thai Government leaders may have helped unleash a tiger that could turn on them.

Left-leaning student activists and Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj found themselves on the same side against the United States when President Ford sent the Marines to Thailand es part of the operation to resous the merchant

The Thai Government protested that the landing of marines at a base on the Gulf of Slam was a violation of Thailand's sovereignfy: The government then gave more than just tacit support to the student demonstrations against the United States that crupted after the incident, apparently in the hope that the demonstrations would strengthen its case.

The United States has delivered an official etter of regret to the Thai Government. Both the government and the students had de-manded an "apology." High-ranking government officials said they were satisfied with the U.S. letter. But some people are wondering whether it will satisfy the students.

"The government is going through the rocess of reviewing its relations with the United States, and before long a semblance of normality will return to That-U.S. relations," redicted a Western diplomat.

But what will remain a problem is that the students now are mobilized," he said, "and they could make things very difficult for this The government consists of a fragile coali-

tion of political parties that many observers expect to collapse before the end of this year. Several activist leaders who had been working quietly behind the scenes in recent months suddenly emerged in the political forefront during the uproar over the Mayaguez incident. At the peak of a three-day demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, they mobilized about 6,000 protes-

This fell far short of some of the huge crowds they had gathered in the past. But it was a highly respectable showing when one considers that university students are currently on vacation, making it much more difficult to assemble a crowd than it would be when classes were in session.

The student movement is badly divided, and the activists do not appear to enjoy as much popular support as they did two years ago when they moved against the military government. But they have shown that, given an issue of broad appeal, they still can gather enough strength to wield considerable in-

In their protest against the U.S. the students produced some of the strongest insults they could think of. Among other things, they hung a rubber shower slipper over the Seal of the United States at the front gate of the U.S. Embassy. The insult was considered particularly strong because, in the Thal view, the foot is the most distasteful part of the human

Indo-China



The conqueror asks price of cameras in Saigon market

Peking. In the pasans of victory this theme is because all three are communist, and because muted, while the United States is execrated. the two bigger powers have imperial am-But the United States is withdrawing from the bitions in the area. area. In the long run Russia and China could become a challenge to both Moscow and present a greater threat to Vietnam, precisely

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Pathet Lao oust Americans

After toppling right-wing leadership Laotian Reds put pressure on U.S.

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Once again under the threat of violence American officials have had to flee a town in Indo-China, this time in relatively peaceful but left-leaning Laos. And in yet another Lactian town three American aid officials were being held hostage by student demon-

The turn toward greater violence casts considerable doubt over the future of the American aid program here. In the royal capital of Luang Prabang in

northern Laos, a sizable anti-American demonstration recently resulted in the evacuation of 11 American officials. The demonstrators broke into a U.S. aid compound and threw chairs and typewriters through the windows. The Americans left Luang Prabang for Vientlane, the administrative capital, aboard chartered airplanes. None of the Americans was

But the situation was more serious for three American aid officials being held hostage by student demonstrators in Sayannakhet in southern Laos.

The Lactian coalition government announced Thursday that it was sending a joint team to negotiate the release of the three officials. The students had threatened the lives . of the hostages unless a series of demands was

Although not necessarily directly organized by the pro-communist Pathet Lao, the anti-American demonstrators certainly have had

now hold the upper hand in this country. The demonstrations have coincided with a series of carefully orchestrated moves aimed at reducing the influence of the right-wing generals and politicians who once had enjoyed strong American support. Within two weeks, in the face of Pathet Lao military and political pressures, the right-wing leadership has collapsed. A number of leading rightist generals and government officials have fled the coun-

Until the demonstration, American officials at the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane remained fairly confident that officials of the coalition government meant what they said when they friendly relations with the United States and the American aid program here Now the Americans are not so sure. At the moment, the U.S. is providing about \$50 million a year in nilitary and economic assistance to Lacs.

Laos officials also had promised protection for American personnel and property. But it was apparently only after the offices in Luang Prabang had been vandalized that a police patrol arrived to inspect the scene. Reports from Savannakhet were too sketchy to determine whether the police had attempted to provide protection there.

The demonstrations are forcing the U.S. to educe its presence in Lacs more rapidly than coriginally was planned. There are fewer than 350 American Government employees here at the moment.

Israeli Cabinet solit on peace policy as Ford-Summit nears the Curistian Science Monitor (They constitute an inner group within the ism Minister Moshe Kol, and Minister Without (Igures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the image of the independent Liberal Party, Tour-ligures have appealed publicly to the image of the image o

As the June meeting of Israell Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin with President Ford draws closer, growing pressure is being sterted on the Israeli Government Irbin Asinetrically opposing quarters: from both advocates of a flexible policy toward the Arabs

The supporters of both approaches are represented within Mr. Rabin's multi-party coalition government.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres Is the leading hard-liner within the Cabinet, Prime Minister Rabin agrees with the Defense Minister on most major national issues these days - with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon

But soft-liners are also represented at full Cabinet meetings, with Housing Minister Abraham Ofer being perhaps their most outspoken advocate. Only two days ago Mr. Ofer publicly disavowed the Prime Minister's pledge to establish a major urban center at rmerly Egyptian Sharm al-Sheikh at the southeastern end of the Sinai peninsula Furthermore, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinovitz and Trade and Industry Minister Chaim Bar-Lev, a former Army chief of staff,

are also known to have voiced "dovish" views. This group of ministers from Mr. Rabin's Labor Party is further strengthened by members of the Cabinet from other parties in the coalition. These include the two representa-

Moshe Kol, and Minister Without Portfolio Gideon Hausner as well as the leftwing Mapam Party Ministers, Shlomo Rosen (immigrant absorption) and Victor Shamtov (health).

Advocates of a more flexible peace policy have most recently been reinforced by extragovernmental forces.

First, a new and for the time being minor political party, Yaad, has just been formed. It consists of the three members in Parliament: of Mrs. Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Party, of the dissident Labor Party member of Parliament, Arie Ellay, and of a breakaway group from the Labor Party's "ideological circle," led by former party-organ editor David Sheham

Second, two formerly front ranking national

ment to come forward with at proposals to break the negotiating One of them, Gen. Moshe Dayst, 40 airport statement to this effect with ing from a lecture tour in the United The other, former Poseign Missist Eban, appears to have embarked on its atic campaign of criticism of

government If Mr. Rabin had been subjected at pressure only from soft-liners, he col perhaps gone in their direction. But it lemands from the opposite director

caught in this cross fire, Mr. fishing to Capital in this cross fire, Mr. fishing to Capital in the control of Middle East peace offerts.

United States

A crucial shortage of gas builds up nationwide

By John D. Moorhead Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Moultor

A fabric mill in Virginia is scrambling to avoid a shutdown this coming winter - which would idle 10,000 — for lack of natural gas.

The same danger faces fertilizer makers, manufacturers of glass products, Arizona farmers who must irrigate their land, and bakers of bread for the residents of Boston. They all depend on natural gas, which is getting scarcer and scarcer.

"After 20 years of price regulation, what we have is a total breakdown of the system," says Rush Moody Jr., a former vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission. "The gas shortage is very real and is growing worse every day,'

Proven domestic reserves of natural gas at the end of 1973 were about 250 trillion cubic feet, which at current levels of consumption would last about 11 years, according to a study by the Argus Research Corporation. Undiscovered reserves might add another 23 years to this figure, a recent National Academy of Sciences report finds.

A new study of the problem at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one more voice in a chorus urging an end to regulation.

The Federal Power Commission regulates

The Federal Power Commission regulated the price of natural gas which moves in Charged with the price of natural gas which moves in Charged with the price of natural gas which moves in Charged with the price of natural gas which moves in Charged with and Texas where it is drawn from the earth is bringing 75 cents to \$1.50 per mcf.

This situation spells shortages for the states which depend on interstate pipelines, and gas curtailments in the New England area, for example, are running at 21 percent, says a spokesman for the New England Gas Association. So far industrial users who have been cut back have been able to make up the shortfall with alternate fuels, but they are concerned about the future.

The new study, released May 19 by the American Enterprise Institute, a publicly supported research organization, recommends a phased elimination of regulatory controls as the most effective way to cut the

"Higher prices would . . . add to incentives for exploratory drilling, and the drilling would increase new discoveries" of gas, according to Paul MacAvoy and Robert Pindyck, the MIT professors who prepared the study using

computer modeling techniques.

Advocates of deregulation also argue that higher prices will dampen demand.

Such deregulation, however, would end the favored position of residential users of natural gas, who benefit from low prices and are effectively shielded from supply curtailments under present policy.

Removal of regulation is opposed by econo-tic limits by they structed enget on the tale to cause of a lack of competition in

Also, David Schwartz of the FPC's Office of nics argues that "there is strong evidence that the present unavailability of gas supply is related to the speculative anticipations of significantly higher prices."

The Senate Commerce Committee recently approved a bill partially deregulating natural gas; which the full Senate is expected to consider after the Memorial Day recess. Rep. John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan has said he will hold House subcommittee hearings on the issue soon.

The MacAvoy-Pindyck study considers three options other than deregulation — price freezes, area rate regulation, and regulated price increases - and finds that significant shortages would continue under all three.

Ford's post-Vietnam policy

Talk toughly and carry a big carrot

By Geoffrey Godsell Overseas news editor of

The Ford administration has moved another step forward in its two-pronged post-Indo-China policy of shoring up faitering alliances. and of simultaneously warning potential foes or troublemakers not to underestimate U.S. tolerance of being pushed around,

The latest piece to fall into place in the shoring up of alliances is the Senate vote in Washington reversing the ban on U.S. aid to Turkey imposed by Congress last February in defiance of White House and State Depart-

The Senate vote alone could prove enough to sweeten the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Turkish Government leaders at the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) meeting in Ankara.

The latest tough warning from the administration came in an interview with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger in the current edition of U.S. News & World Report. In it two of the Secretary's main thrusts were on:

Korea: If North Korea were tempted to invade South Korea, Mr. Schlesinger said, the North Koreans "would have to conclude that the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war." One of the lessons of that war "is that rather than simply counter your

opponent's thrusts, it is necessary to go for the heart of the opponent's power . . . destroy his

A renewed Arab oil embargo: "I think," Secretary Schlosinger said, "that we are less likely to be tolerant of a renewed embargo than we were in the initial one in 1973. . . . I'm not going to indicate any prospective reaction other than to point out there are economic, political, or conceivably military measures in

[John Cooley reports from Beirut: Cairo and Beirut commentators led accounts of the Schlesinger remarks with lines like "new threat from the United States." Some commentators here spoke of the U.S. advocating "piracy like that used in Cambodia" in case an Arab-Israel war brings a new oil embargo.

(Diplomats here believe the Schlesinger statement may have especially serious consequences for the U.S. position in Saudi Arabia. Two months ago, before King Falsal's murder, Secretary of State Kissinger publicly assured King Faisal and Oll Minister Zaki Yamani that talk of U.S. military intervention was only "irresponsible" newspaper specula-

Simultaneously with the publication of the Schlesinger interview, the North Korean radio put out a blistering attack on the U.S., accusing it of "twaddling that it would observe and maintain" its military com-

ger spoke of the U.S. comming and Taiwan (so long as the lits patient with the bureaucratic red tape that securily treaty was operation and confines them to the hills of Camp Pendleton.

Korea as ones "perceived as some and one key civilian official here testily:

chould challenge."

Said one key civilian official here testily:

They resolved nothing but doing their Prime Ministers should mark the talks during the NATO gatheriant through the lapyrinum or three State Department, and the state Department of the state Depa

What Secretary Kissinger has told a congressional committee that Senate action on lifting the ban on it security checks were causing the delays. But Government to tell him in Ankariti 'nothing of such checks.) more conciliatory towards Greeks Cypriols in the search for a Cymu

Red tape snarls refugees mitments to South Kores, or cook aggressive outbursts," and of the the use of nuclear weapons."

In his interview, incidentally, by

As for Secretary Kishar out."

Ankara this week, it has no many that is only a slight exaggeration. The day meetings in Rome overfaction this reporter visited the huge Marine base the Greek and Turkish large with near San Clemente — between Los Angeles and San Diego — only 26 of the 18,597 refugees underwater resources in the large with the previous 24 hours. The day before: 'No one is coming in and no one is moving

at the end of the month. On June 14 ment in Washington, D.C., is responsible for due to be resumed in Vienna born Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot community (Immigration and Naturalization Service) Commissioner Leonard F. Chapmen Jr. also

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Pendleton, California

Turkey will be token enough for tel FBI and CIA spokesmen said they knew

A maze of security checks that leads

postpone if not drop any decisi. At Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, and Eglin Air closing of U.S. bases in Turkey . Force base in Florida, refugees also are

will signal the start of a new life and new

Processing of refugee papers which was expected to take from 7 to 10 days is, in fact, taking longer. The clearance is usually only from one of the agencies, not all four as required, officials say.

Until the refugees get that clearance from the four different agencies, the question of being sponsored - be it family, a church, or an employer - must wait.

However, the government, in an effort to break the logjam, now is waiving security checks for those who once worked for U.S. Government agencies and those under 17 years of age. The result is that refugees were leaving for their new homes this weekend at the rate of 250 a day.

A nagging uncertainty now sets in among adult refugees, even though their bright-eyed children scamper through the tents, shriek delightedly as they slide down grassy embankments with cardboard sleds, or pounce from behind on unsuspecting, good-humored

"Of course the refugees are concerned," says Vietnamese camp leader Dao Trong Ngo.
"They want to get to their final destination. The only thing that keeps their impatience



United States

Refugees at Pendleton - how long will they smile?

down is the knowledge they will eventually be sponsored and resettled.

As a warming sun finally penetrated the lense bank of damp coastal fog that chills the Vietnamese, Pham Doan Duong unbuttoned his jacket and said earnestly:

"It is very important we get out and get job. The people want to work."

This former director of a technical school in Saigon added sadly, "If they stay here they feel like they are in prison. It is better to stay

Like so many of the middle-class refugees here, this scholarly looking man, a phalanx of

pens sticking out of his top left-hand pocket, asked for information on life outside the camp

What do the Americans really think about us? Is unemployment as high as people say?

"We have no experience, no contact," he said as he walked slowly along a road busy with people and military trucks. "How can we have contact? It is impossible. We only see the tops of the hills."

Nothing will change, officials here say, until they get the necessary clearance and the

Disagreement slows down Alaskan oil flow

By C. Robert Zelnick Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

A second Alaskan pipeline - this time for natural gas — is moving so slowly through complex arguments that it may not be built before 1979 at the earliest.

to decide the best route for a pipeline able to carry some 28 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Two companies currently applying to the Federal Power Commission (FPC) proposed widely different routes and transportation

Opposing the El Paso application is the Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Company (AAG); which proposes instead an overland pipeline east across northern Alaska, then down Canada's Mackenzle River Valley and into the

ntervened in the FPC hearings, including the state of Alaska which, for revenue reasons,

proposal. AAG also has won support from each of the companies involved in the oil pipeline venture with the exception of El Paso.

So complex are the issues and so numerous are the parties that the FPC's final decision is unlikely within the next 12 months. And once the FPC has ruled, the Interior Department must decide which of the two routes will pass across federal lands, and issue an environmental impact statement. From there the issue may go to court. Some observers even suggest possible congressional action on the choice of

Even optimists believe that it may be 1979 at the earliest before gas actually starts moving

Two years after Congress allowed construc-tion of the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez by exempting it from federal environ-mental regulations, Washington is being asked

The El Paso Natural Gas Company wants to transport the gas along the same 800-mile pipeline corridor to be used for the Prudhoe Bay oil. At Valdez the U.S. gas would be liquefied and transported in tankers to the West Coast. Once there it would be turned back into gas for local markets.

Approximately 100 interested parties have favors the El Paso application.

Several Midwestern states support the AAG

through the selected route. Proponents of the El Paso route contend

· A common oil/gas pipeline corridor will minimize environmental damage, particularly since the AAG route may cut across the Arctic Natural Wildlife Range in northern

· Knowledge gained during construction of the oil pipeline will mean fewer pitfalls during construction of the gas pipeline.

A route limited to U.S. territory means

fewer international complications since Canada has yet to resolve environmental questions, the aboriginal rights of its Indian and Eskimo populations, and powerful interests

emong several provinces.

Supporters of the AAG proposal respond that:

Eliminating the liquefaction and backinto-gas steps on an overland route could save consumers \$600 million to \$800 million per

· A Mackenzie River route would deliver more gas to consumers, being able to deliver Canadian as well as Alaskan natural gas or several joint energy undertakings with

Canada under conditions sanctified by treaty. . Any environmental costs involved in the

the elimination of tanker traffic. Environmental groups are split on their choice of routes. Few regard either route as

clearly better than the other. In its original impact statement on the oil pipeline, the Interior Department suggested

that the Mackenzie River gas route had enormous economic advantages over the route now proposed by El Paso. If the FPC continues to regulate gas prices, most observers believe the overland route would save consumers billions of dollars in the long run.

But with sparing energy prices and possible deregulation of natural gas prices, many observers see the difference between the El Paso and AAG routes in terms of corporate profit statements rather than savings to

Solar heat? Builders say it's ready now

Big government

By Harry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Small builders across the U.S., with dozens of operating solar homes to their credit, insist that solar heating is available for the average

home owner to enjoy — right now.

These builders, who have designed, built, and installed their own solar heating systems, claim the federal government has largely ignored their efforts, however.

"My son and I," writes Robert L. Heaton, consulting engineer of Berkeley, California, "have built and are operating a retrofit solar heating system on a home in Berkeley. Neither HUD, NSF, NASA, nor ERDA, all duly notified, have been interested enough to

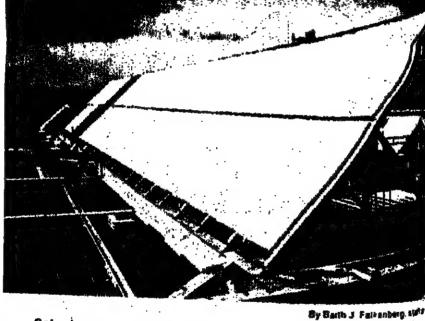
see solar energy being used." Mr. Heaton, one of many responding to an article on solar heating in this newspaper, referred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration federal agencies involved in Washington's

current new look at solar energy. Other builders claim that the government's solar research program, which may total \$100

million in figure, 1076, syeplooks work streets appropriately my small multiestrant difficultiestrate and appropriations into the solar act. Officials of ERDA and the Federal Energy tration (FEA) say systems built by small firms are too expensive, and that only companies like General Electric and Westinghouse can mass-produce solar hardware for

widespread use. "If a home owner," replies Bruce N. Anderson, builder of solar homes in New Hampshire, "with a properly designed house and of moderate size spends more than \$5,000 to do 50 percent or so of his heating with solar energy, then the system was designed improp-

Harry E. Thomason, who builds solurheated homes in the Washington, D.C., area, says his patented "Solaris" system cost about \$4,500 to install, and provides 65 to 75 percent of heat needed "on cold winter days." Big business, meanwhile, is dragging its feet



Solar heating panels being installed in Dorchester, Massachur

on solar energy, according to Sen. S. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin and Thomas J. McIntyre (D) of New Hampshire.

The "suspicion was almost unavoidable," said Senator Nelson, referring to General Electric and Westinghouse, that these "giant." Tirgis, persons of the large investment in nuclear technology, hoped that solar energy would not gain rapidly."

He cited studies by GE and Westinghouse, financed by \$500,000 grants to each by the National Science Foundation, predicting that "within the next 25 years solar energy would be providing only 2 to 4 percent of total (U.S.) heating and cooling needs, when nuclear energy - a far more complex technology had jumped from zero to 6 percent as a source

of electrical power in less than 20 years." Nuclear technology, notes Raymond D. Watts, general counsel of the Senate Small Business Committee, is "big business tech-nology," whereas small business is uniquely equipped to develop solar heating and cooling

"The power establishment," says Mr. Watts, "is dragging its feet, because if we went too far, too fast lon the development of

solar energy), the disruption

rocknology would be too devasted.
For whom? For electric part
manufacturers of nuclear research makers of electrical equipment, ers, says Mr. Walls. Beyond the let major commilment to solar tecini "change the shape of scononic

"Such a threat Ito existing into Senator Nelson, "be present in development of solar energy icon the task of policy makers . . . sto ways to make the transition possible, not to arrest or media transition already long overdue." Small builders in all parts of it

meanwhile, are putting up solar b far less cost than the \$10,000 per in by one Washington official.
Dr. Thomason's chats are about \$15

medium-sized home. Mr. Anda \$5,000 should be tops. The solar sys three-story, 2,300 equara foot house is Interactive Resources, Inc. Richmond, California, costs 54,000 in

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UN in 1973.)

foreign power."

China fuels Indian unrest

voting when Bangladesh was admitted to the

A Chinese diplomat told the official Bangla-

desh news agency in Bonn May 4 that "What we thought about Bangladesh two years ago is

no longer true. . . . We now believe that

Bangladesh cannot be dominated by any

Mention of "any foreign power" obviously

was a reference to India and the Soviet Union,

both of which have come under increasing

attack in Bangladesh during the past two years

despite the fact that they were almost the only

supporters of the Bangladesh liberation war in

papers to print student attacks on India.

When New Delhi abolished the position of

the Chogyal (king) in Sikkim and changed

Sikkim's status from that of an Indian pro-

tectorate to a "fully integrated state of India,"

in April, Dacca newspapers were allowed to

echo Peking's charges that Sikkim had been

"illegitimately annexed by India because of

Although the Bangladesh Government for

the past year or so has been silent about

establishing diplomatic relations with China

Shelkh Mujib has said that he wants friendly

relations with all countries, presumably in

India's expansionist and imperialist designs.'

New front entrance for Mother Church

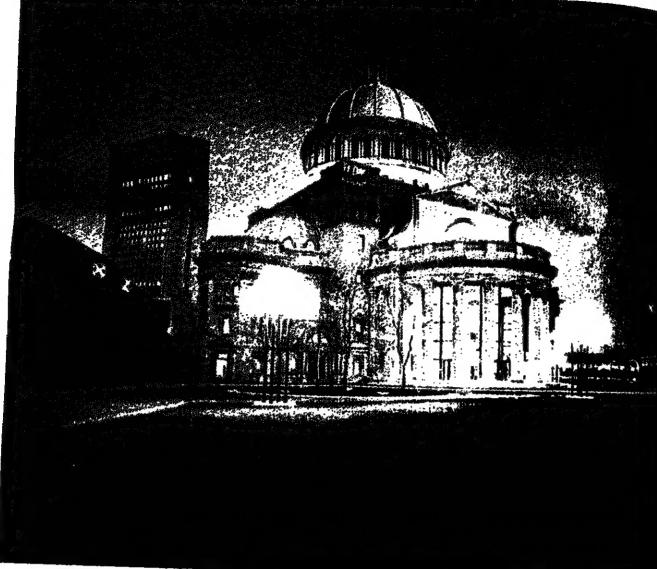
United States

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. has acquired a main entrance.

The new portico opened May 18, marking the final step in new construction at the Church Center. Redevelopment of the area adjacent to The Mother Church began in 1968 and includes two new administrative buildings, a Sunday School building, a reflecting pool, and large underground garage.

Ten 42-foot limestone Corinthian columns dominate the classic half-rotunda. The entrances are set in a curving glass wall reinforced by bronze bands. Two elevators are available to take churchgoers from the lobby to the auditorium and its balconies.

No ceremonies marked the opening. Instead, in a brief statement. The Christian Science Board of Directors called for "works instead of words" and "renewed dedication on the part of Christian Scientists in a time when spiritual values are being tested more sharply than over before by the materialism of



New portico for The Mother Church opened

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Asia

By Marcus F. Franda

Special to

Indications are that one of China's post-

Vietnam strategy goals will be to promote

active support to separatist movements there.

In the wake of Communist take-overs in Cambodia and South Vietnam, Peking is

anxious to head off any extension of Soviet

influence in Asia, and India is seen by the

In recent months Peking has urged "coordi-

nation" among breakaway-minded tribes in the Indian states of Nagaland and Mizoram,

where 200,000 Indian troops have been keeping the peace for two decades. In April India declared "president's rule" in Nagaland be-

cause the state government had lost control and in January a leading Indian police official

was assessinated by rebels in Mizoram. Omi-

nously for India, Peking has recently encour-

aged separatists and rebels in those parts of

Burma and Bangladesh that front on the Iwo

There is increasing speculation in south Asian capitals that, in line with this new

strategy, China will recognize Bangladesh

some time this year, perhaps in the next two

months. (Peking opposed the Bangladesh

liberation war of 1971 and in 1972 used its first

vote in the Security Council to veto Bangla-

desh entry into the UN. China abstained from

Chinese as a Soviet agent.

Indian states.

instability in northeast India by giving more

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From page 1

*Uncle Sam: no retreat

inderline the American commitment to South

During this coming week President Ford will himself be in Europe to meet Egyptian President Sadat in Austria and also, and importantly, to join his NATO allies in

Europeans who are concerned about the possibility of a decline of American interest in the outside world should particularly note that vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on verseas troop cuts. The House surprised itself by the extent of its non-isolationism. No one can say exactly how much this swing

Early this year Sheikh Mujibur Rahman then Prime Minister of Bangladesh, declared himself President and abolished parliaback to vigilance was caused by the Mayaguez mentary democracy and freedom of the press. ship incident. But he since has allowed Bangladesh news-

It was like a tap on the kaleidoscope. suddenly the pattern changed.

What had seemed to be a drift toward military disengagement has turned into a clear disposition in the Congress to man the distant rumparts and refurbish the arsenals. Having voted to keep up the troop strengths overseas, the House also rejected, usually by about two to one, a series of proposals to cut back on appropriations for new weapons.

All of this is the plus side of the settlement in out of all of Indo-China. It presumably will Malaysia may have to make such ar- Turks.

previous week he had been at pains to rangements as they can with China and the Soviet Union. Southeast Asia is on its own and there has been a defeat of an American

> But in this dust-settling aftermath of that long struggle one can see more clearly the extend to which it shackled the energies and resources of the United States to that part of the world. Too little of time, attention, and resources were available for Europe.

Now the whole Southeast Asia story seems to belong to history. It is behind and almost forgotten. The giant has been unshackled. He is concerned about Europe - and about the Middle East.

Another point becomes clear. The President of the United States no longer can conduct American foreign policy by himself as was largely done during the Johnson and Nixon phases. Mr. Ford alone cannot commit or guarantee. What he promises is only valid when and if confirmed by the Congress.

Europeans would be making a serious mistake to assume that the Congress of the United States is today bent on any retreat from responsibility. Quite the contrary is true. The Congress will be consulted on every important point. But it is just as concerned as Southeast Asia. The United States has disengaged itself from the long contest there. It is Europe, about the NATO alliance, about the Japanese alliance, and about a fair settlement soon be out of Thailand. Singapore and in the Middle East and between Greeks and

From page 1

★Momentous market decision

Pro-marketeers dispute many of their oppo- would have found it both flexible and responnents' facts and figures. Some of the above allegations they will concede, however. But, they continue, it is precisely because Britain has allowed her industry to become uncompetitive that she is in her present mess. You will meet very few British businessmen who want to sacrifice the dwindling tariffs they now enjoy in Europe, and go back to trading

As for "sovereignty!" - pro-marketeers wonder how much real control over the British bureaucracy Parliament enjoys right now. They suspect that British socialists are afraid that Brussels will check their own schemes for ruling by edict. If only the Labour government had been prepared to send its best men into ropean parliament (which it boycotts) it trust?

sive, the argument goes, But the facts and figures are complex.

contradictory, often hypothetical. Politicians are always crying "Debate the issues — not the personalities." But that is probably bad political psychology. This reporter gets the impression that British voters are skeptical whether "the issues" can really be defined at all-that what matters to them most are the personalities bidding for power. So they will probably line up the coalition of pro-marketeers like Harold Wilson, Roy Jenkins, Edward Heath and Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe on the one side - and the leftist socialist antimarketeers like Tony Benn, Michael Foot and Barbara Castle on the other, and ask themthe European institutions, including the Eu-selves: Now which of these characters do I

From page 1

★Oil firms in bribe scandal

So far, this is what is known about the bribes and other payments:

 United Brands paid \$1.25 million last year to a Honduran official, now believed to be the former minister of economy, Abraham Bennaton Ramos, to escape the effects of a whopping new banana tax. The disclosure last month led to the ouster of Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano as Honduran president — and a sizable shakeup in both the government and the military. Now there is talk of nationalizing the United Brands Honduran operation, which is one of the largest U.S. investments in

• United Brands is being pressured to tell if bribes were made to officials in other countries in which it operates. Costa Rica, for companies are under investigation: example, demanded and received assurances

• Gulf Off admitted before a Senate Foreign launch major probes.

dent Park Chung Hee in South Korea received \$4 million; nearly half a million dollars went to support the successful presidential campaigns of the late Gen. Rene Barrientos Ortuno of Bolivia and other campaigns. Gulf also contributed \$50,000 to a group based in Lebanon that was prompting pre-Arab public relations in the U.S. Other oil companies that have disclosed

Relations subcommittee May 16 that it had

paid nearly \$5 million for political purposes

overseas. The ruling political party of Presi-

they made political contributions outside the U.S. include Mobil Oil Corporation, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Standard Oil Company of California. Numerous other U.S.

Newspapers, magazines, radto, and telethat no such payments were made to Costa vision in Latin America are making much Rican officials, Panama, El Salvador, and the situation. Columnists in Caracas, for other nations are similarly asking the ques- example, demanded that the government of Venezuela President Carlos Andres Perez

From page 1 *Ford and Mao meet

security treaty with Taiwan under which the U.S. is committed to help defend Taiwan. against armed attack. An armed attempt by the People's Republic to take over Taiwan is

mainland across the 100 miles of the Formosa Strait. In addition to this military commitment, it

can be assumed the U.S. would try to preserve its economic ties with a separate Taiwan and in fact unlikely, given the magnitude of the the military and communications facilities it operation that would be needed from the has hitherto had on the island.

Carr planning be dangerous? U.S. morale lifted, but there are...

The Christian Science Monitor

A corporation plans for its sales expansion, a parent plans for his child's education - but the U.S. Government doesn't plan for its oil needs nor anticipate where next year's gasoline will come from. . . .

That is the argument of a group of senators and economists who want to set up an office of national economic planning. The "single most important piece of legislation in my 24 years of public service," says Sen. Hubert H. Humohrey (D) of Minnesota.

Immediately, it runs head-on into those who associate government planning with socialist

If planning advocates "came right out and said they wanted to create an economic police state their cause would never get off the ground," charged Walter Wriston, First National City Bank president to a meeting of the Society of American Business Writers here.

But New York banker Robert V. Roosa says, "The choice is not between plan and no plan, but between coherent planning and chaotic

"Are you satisfied with the way the economy now is operating?" asks Sen. Jacob Javits sho

dissi Frize; Leonard Woodcock, president of instrument Automobile Workers, and J. Irwin Miller, chairman of the Cummins Engine pany, are among backers. They support "the balanced growth and economic planning set of 1975." It would set up an economic three-man board to coordinate data from

other agencies and offer a report beginning in Herbert Stein, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Nixon and Ford, pooh-poohs the idea. Federal planning, be thinks, is a subtle prescription for trasferring power "from people acting in the market to people acting in the government."

Dr. Stein's opposition is not unexpected,

since the planning proposal, by inference, is a criticism of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for not doing more long-range planning itself.

Significantly heading the list of academics union and business leaders supporting the program, is Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers nder President Truman.

By a coincidence, an independent five-man planning group set up by President Truman under Chairman William S. Paley, in January. 1951, issued a five-volume report, "Resources for Freedom," forecasting a dangerous energy and fuel shortage in another 25 years

In October, 1970, Congress established the National Commission on Materials Policy to look into world scarcities. It was the beginning of a feeling among many that the earth's resources are finite, with famine

In June, 1973, the new commission delivered its report, "Material Needs and Environment - Today and Tomorrow." It made more than 150 recommendations. Congressional staffs and committees are still studying it; little has been done.

In 1974 the Commission on Supplies and dominance in the constitutionally gray area of supplies and dominance in the constitutionally gray area of supplies and dominance in the constitutionally gray area of supplies affect the supplies are supplied to the supplies and dominance in the constitutionally gray area of supplies affect the supplies are supplied to the supplies and supplies are supplied to the supplies and supplies a

and Environment (Comrate Committee) issued a report, February, 1975. Some critics say what America needs is more action by Congress, not commissions.

Senators Rumphrey and Javits argue, however, that something must be done to coordinate data being collected by 50 different unconnected agencies. The director of the new planning body would be "chief adviser to the president for economic affairs." By contrast, the present Council of Economic Advisers would continue to concentrate on "short-run problems."

How would recommendations be enforced? "Voluntary," say Messrs, Humphray, Javits, and Leontlef; there would be "coercion." assert critics.

Questions in wake of Mayaguez

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The Marines' rescue of the supply ship Mayaguez and its crew off Tang Island in the Gulf of Thailand lifts American morale, leaves questions unanswered, and nails down one fact - the White House is still dominant in foreign policy and Congress tags along, 1973 War Powers Resolution or not. That's the story of America's role in Southeast Asia from the

Congress allegedly showed impotence on the war when it adopted the Tonkin Guif-Resolution in August, 1964, in two days' debate, with only two senators, Morse and Gruening, opposing. In 1870 the distillusioned Senate repealed the resolution which, in the meantime, Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach sald gave the President authority to use U.S. troops "anywhere" in

Southeast Asia. Now, once more, the executive has shown its dominance in the constitutionally gray area of

instance shall consult with Congress before introducing U.S. armed forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent in-

volvement in hostilities is clearly indicated." The resolution, which some thought ended daring White House operations like the Tang Island affair, did not hold water. Two 'leaks.' - It is qualified by the phrase "in every possible instance."

- The word "consult" is not defined. More importantly, pragmatically, the Tang Island raid accomplished its purpose and was a success. A debacle would have been different in Congress. The War Powers Law, furthermore, limits

First reactions in Congress, amp

action.

within 48 hours of any emergency

By tiordon N Converse, chiefpie

-The gallant rescue by market. size, has given un incalculable le American morale, in the wake of the It has given a political boot will

Ford, who ordered it, which delight Republicans. They liken it is the mand: "Perdicaris alive or Rainf associated with "Teddy Rosent," to John Perdicaris a supposed [9] kidnapped by Mornecan bandi Muli; it helped Roosevelt beal Ale

-It left inevitable questions U.S. marines to a Thailand base of the The Government Was the spy ship? (Congress felt december) in the Tonkin Gulf incident.)

agreed to rejease the Mayage to U.S. attack? What was the timedia.

More particularly, for Constitutions "consult" mean in the first Remolution? Resolution?

The Constitution gives Congression in the new incident. The Constitution gives Coognes

to make war (Article I, Section mukes the president commander ticle 2, Section 2). Once again in incident, the "inherent power of dent is cited, to protect America

In practice, over 200 years, the has absorbed powers which the originally thought would belong to the Senate Majority Leader Mike March said that he was "notified" not confident. The White House says advance noted

use of troops to 80 days in the absence of a Exultant congressmen hail Prefor the story book daring of the sides declaration of war, and requires that the president give Congress a written report

quivalent to consultation.

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selves, at least until the community advances

further toward political integration. But

Peking obviously regards the step as an

important symbol of its support for European

integration, which it sees as a counterweight

to American and more particularly Soviet

every opportunity to encourage the European

movement, to the point that Belgian Premier

Leo Tindemans, visiting here last month

reported Chinese leaders as having asked him

why it is taking so long for Europe to unite in

From the community's viewpoint, the trade

pact with Peking will be of marginal impor-tance in itself, providing little more than a framework within which European business-

men can compete for contracts with Peking's

Energy Minister K. C. Pant told a parlia-

mentary committee last October that Indian

scientists will need to carry out more nuclear

tests to continue their research into peaceful

Homi N. Sethna, chairman of India's Atomic

conference last month that scientists have

started looking for sites for the next test. He

The first Indian nuclear device was set off

350 feet below the Rajasthan Desert at

Pokharan, 100 miles from the Pakistan bor-

Mr. Sethna initially had ruled out any new

nuclear tests until studies were completed from the first blast. Those studies ended in

April, with the Atomic Energy Commission

saying in its public report that all radioactivity

from the test was successfully contained below

declined to say when it would take place.

In recent years the Chinese have taken

influence in Europe.

defense of its own interests.

trading corporations.

uses of atomic energy.

China draws closer to Europe

Peking

India to set off more nuclear blasts

New Delhi-Dacca relations soured by disputes

By Joe Gandelman Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh Despite official smiles and handshakes here and in New Delhi, all is not well between India and Bangladesh.

Three years after independence, Bangladesh's "liberator," India, is feared and distrusted by many here. Many Bangladeshis say that India, the second largest donor of aid to their country, after the United States, is "exploiting" them.

The two governments are trying to iron out several difficult, emotion-charged issues, among them:

 Disputed maritime boundaries. Bangladesh has awarded oil-exploration contracts to six companies, including Atlantic Richfield, most of which want to begin drilling after the monsoon season. In all, Dacca has leased 35,000 square miles of the Bay of Bengal. But India also claims 4,000 of them and, since experts think there is a 10-mile oil-bearing belt, the dispute is more than academic.

This issue is perhaps the touchiest, since Bangladeshis think an oil discovery will solve their economic problems. International law is hazy on the subject and, should oil be found before the conflict is resolved, a solution will be the more difficult to reach.

· Jute smuggling. During the 1971 "liberation struggie" the then rebel Awami League encouraged smuggling into India as a means of undermining the economy of West Pakistan. Now the smuggling, mostly into Calcutta, is at twice the pre-1971 level, and some Bengalis blame India.

Both Dacca and New Delhi are making efforts to control the problem, which is compounded by the 50-percent disparity in the unofficial exchange rate between the Indian

· Refugees. Recent reports indicate that some 200 "unauthorized persons" a day are entering the northeast Indian State of Assam from Bangladesh. At the height of the severe floods in 1974, 100,000 refugees were said to

Indian press calls them, seek food, shelter, and close ties with New Delhi.

work in a state already experiencing a food shortage. Some maintain this huge influx could become a political issue and eventually threaten the stability of the strategically located region.

Behind these issues lies a variety of Bengali fears, including the belief that New Delhi wants to prevent Dacca 'from coming out into the world."

"They [India] are worried that the President [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman] is trying to maneuver out of India's grip and is opening a window toward China," says Enayetullah-Khan, editor of Dacca's respected leftist intellectual weekly, Holiday.

On the surface both governments are making efforts to solidify ties. Sheikh Mujib sent a letter to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressing the need for Indo-Bangladesh friendship; Mrs. Gandhi personally intervened to give a needed boost to talks in New Delhi over maritime boudaries.

However, Sheikh Mujib's behind-the-scenes attitude toward India remains a tantilizing question: Associates insist he is "not pro-

Indian" and is "playing a dangerous game." Even so, knowledgeable analysts caution against "snap judgments" about Indo-Bangladesh relations. They argue:

· Feelings toward India are largely a reflection of an international economic malaise that has hit Bangladesh particularly hard. And 90 percent of Bangladesh's border is with India, which servies as a natural vent for

· Bangladesh sees everything through the lens of West Bengal: It fears exploitation by "Hindu West Bengal" akin to that incurred by the East Bengali Muslims during pre-partition days. Distrust of Hindu businessmen still looms large.

• As in India, foreign journalists come in contact mostly with the bitterly distillusioned might be a subject to the contact model. which lives on a fixed income and has been caught in the economic crunch. But the less well-off Bangladeshi, the analysts say, is not virulently anti-Indian.

Meanwhile, top Bangladesh Government officials privately attribute bad feelings toave entered Assam.

Ward India to a group of pro-Indian figures who may have pushed too hard too soon for

Indonesia: a woman's cry

By Stewart Dill McBride Staff writer of .The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel Budlardjo, held as a political prisoner for four years in Indonesia, now is campaigning for the release of her husband and 100,000 persons she claims are being detained there without trial.

The British-born economist visited Boston last week in the final days of her five-week lecture tour of the United States to drum up support for the prisoners' plight.

A graduate of the London School of Economics, she says her meetings with students, women's groups and peace organizations here have made her ''more optimistic.''

In the wake of the Vietnam tragedy, antiwar activists are anxious to keep the public's attention documed of Table involvement. Brougistut Southeast Asia, which includes the long overlooked" Indonesia, says Mrs. Bu-

949, Indonesia gained its independence from the Dutch and was immediately hurled into a period of political instability. The usurpation of power by President Sukarno in 1969 was followed by an unsuccessful coup d'état in 1965. The coup was suppressed by Army General Suharto who how holds the reins of power.

After the Army took control in 1965 Mrs. Budlardjo lost her job as an economic assistant to the Indonesian Foreign Minister. That same year her husband, a member of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) was arrested with thousands of the country's leftists and trade-union members "for their direct or indirect involvement in the coup."

For most of the last decade her husband, who once held a high-ranking post in the country's shipping ministry has been imprisoned without trial, she says,

"Now I'm trying to pick up the threads and create a public awareness about a situation which took place 10 years ago but is still depriving Indonesians of their human rights," says Mrs. Budiardjo, who was arrested in 1968.

In 1971, following pressure from British authorities, she was released because of her dual citizenship. She returned immediately to London and two years later founded TAPOL the British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners. ("TAPOL" is a contraction of the Indonesian word tahanan politik, meaning political prisoners.)

According to her, the biggest obstacle to her present campaign a which has taken henoth a spending built a single middle before the politically active people in the United States are incomed that I will be the politically active people in the

es are unaware that Indonesia even exists. Some of them think you mean Indo-China," adds Mrs. Budlardjo.

Politicians were "concerned about a possible bloodbath in Vietnam, but who was concerned when it happened 10 years ago in Indonesia?" she asks. Mrs. Budiardjo estimates that 1 million persons were executed during the Army's "countercoup" in 1965 and

West! probably felt it was okay because they were killing Communists," says Mrs. Budiardio who emphasizes TAPOL is committed to "freeing not only those whom the govern-ment considers 'left-wing' prisoners, but all political prisoners."



Sallors of Maritime Self-Defense Force: no match for determinable

Japan feels the draught

Greatest danger to the nation's security seen in the Korean peninsula

By Eduardo Lachica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the end of World-War II the Japanese are feeling some Iwinges of worry about their own security.

What has brought these on is not so much the shock ending of the Indo-China conflict as its unhinging effect on the network of American peace-keeping commitments in the rost of

Officially, the government's policy is to alt tight and watch the drift of events. Asked what Japan should de from here on, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa replied with deliberate ambiguity. "We should grasp what is the major current in international affairs and form our foreign policy accordingly."

That enigmatic statement leaves Japan with any number of options. But it is aiready evident that the strongest persuasion is to hold onto what Japan already has — a mutual defense treaty with the United States reaffirmed to be still in good working order only last month by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The alternative of a "neutral Japan," which only a political minority takes seriously, has lost ground to the new security-conscious A third course of action, which is for Japan

to arm itself with nuclear weapons, has been rejected by all but the extreme Right Oxamu Grandship shows that altitude and the same not want to offeed the no position to strengthen even its conventional power dominating the Asian region in the Sail Defense Translating the Asian region in the Asian re The Self-Defense Forces are still short of 30,000 recruits, and they don't have the funds to upgrade their equipment," he

U.S. Embassy officials declined to make any hard predictions of where Japan will go. "A naru predictions of where Japan will go. "A lot depends on internal and external conditions," an embassy officer said. "Right now they are watching the U.S. Congress for any further signs of giving up on Asia."

The best guess of Foreign Ministry officials is that since the seconds.

is that since the security treaty is really all Japan has, it will have to show a greater willingness to make it work.

Though the government still assumes as before, in immediate U.S. reaction to the unlikely event of a direct attack on Japan, it is less sure that American public opinion scould

perceive the greatest dangs where: the house intends. The recent tip 4 Korean leader Kim Il Sung to Paint beligerent chelotic that has sprint have reminded them of Mr. Kimil ambition to communize the whole paid

across the border in 1949, Japan 18 under American occupation. Japan) mined enemy.

evacuation without stirring up thes been raised either about the Okinawa-based U.S. Marines wis:

Japan's determination to exploit boom" of 1972, it cautiously is

When the North Kerean Army link what more exposed new with its Self Porce given only two weeks by of withstand a conventional atlack by

o provide a backup for an Americal Protests from the Diet. Few quality

The stock-taking may also his the two socialist powers. Since

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tions are under way for new explosions.

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ASIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

In a move that underscores China's support

for a united Europe, Peking has decided to

establish official relations with the Common

Market and appoint an ambassador to the

Announcing this during his visit to Peking

recently, Sir Christopher Soames, the mar-

ket's commissioner for external relations,

said: "I believe there is a Chinese proverb

that says that the longest journey begins with a

single step. We have now taken the first step

toward a closer and more fruitful relationship

which I hope and believe will be of consid-graphs significance both for the People's Republic of China and for the European

Relations with the community are not likely

By the Associated Press

One year after setting off its first atomic

explosion, India is planning new nuclear experiments that Prime Minister Indira Can-

dhi's government insists will be only for

"The first test definitely was not our last,

and we never said it was," said one Indian

India became the world's sixth nuclear

power May 18, 1974, when it detonated an

underground blast equivalent to about 12,000

tons of TNT - a little more than half the

strength of the first U.S. atomic bomb

dropped over Hiroshima in 1945. The timing of the next test has been a well-

kept secret, and there has been no firm indication that a definite date has been set.

Nevertheless, Indian officials have confirmed

in a series of public comments that prepara-

European Commission in Brussels.

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support a similar response is in is

This is where many interesting

As a result, there is more tack to of both Japan and South Kores bases here were used to said fel

aguez was seized off the Cambodis.

closer to a middle position between The reluctance of the Japanese 0 to incorporate a controversial militia

A Joint statement signed by Socialist Party (JSP) and a Chief organ has annoyed the Japanese Good mony. But the declaration influence the official position and is a the Socialists more trouble than some Socialists more trouble than some Socialists more irouble to the socialists of the social socialists of the social socialists of the social so expected to rebute the JSP charms monthly for the granultural in

Japanese Boviet ties cannot admired in the territorial bases over for in security accupied northern talands is spill serviced have another psychologic services in being identified in the advantage in being identified in the advantage of being identified in the advantage of the services.

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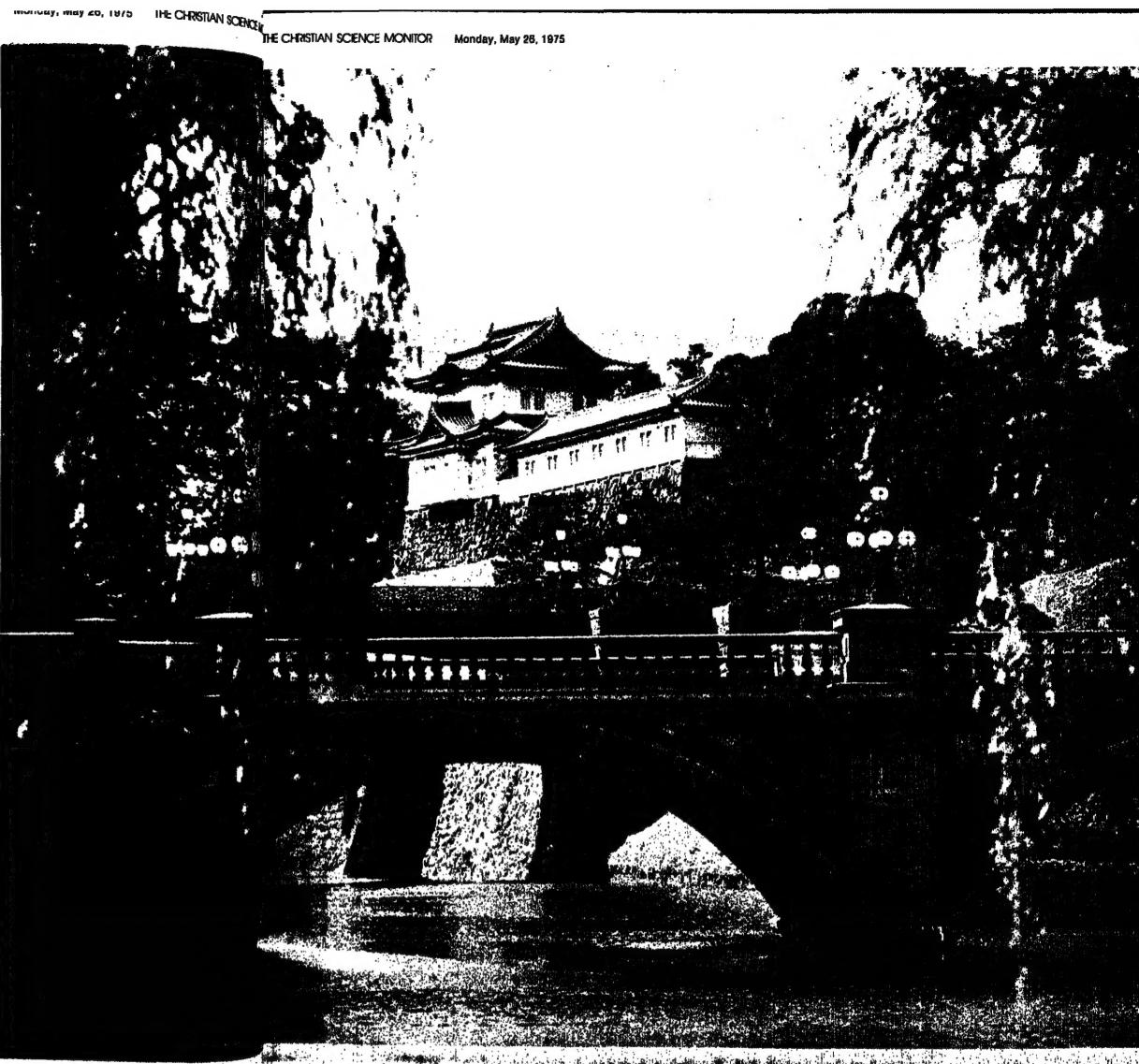
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Tokyo

ar skies are being seen all over Tokyo

ring. In the largest and most populated

a the world, pollution is down, air is

ar and more breathing space is being

available by the reclaiming of 1,000 in

from Tokyo Bay.

skies are clearest on Sundays — not its factories closed, but in the heart of y the famous Ginza shopping street is to cars.

transformed: benches, potted shrubs, flowers, and trees appear to form a one-day-s-week.

Workers (for most of them Sunday is their only full day off) come out to amble, shop in the stores, relax, eat, see and be seen. By midmorning the street is filled. Western-style clothing and hair-dos are as commonplace as McDonald's hamburgers and Kentucky Fried

Clinza is normally jammed with traffic walking back and forth, then taking in a movie with day or two at duak. Many films are American.

Photos and text

By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor

made. The larger the posters, the greater the crowds.

Family groups and old-timers eventually move a few blocks from the Ginza to parks around the imperial Palace, a quiet sanctuary

in the midst of the hustle and bustle of a city that is both capital and commercial center.

The Palace is surrounded by inclined walls made of different sized blocks of masonry with corner towers dotting the fortress. The Emperor and his family live in a series of low buildings which are largely invisible from the outside world. A linked series of tranquil, willow-fringed mosts crossed by occasional bridges surrounds the inner enclosure.

For many Japanese the day is not complete without posing for a photograph in front of the imperial Palace, a quiet sanctuary Palace.

education

financia

What Nigeria plans to do with its oil billions oil refining capacities and set up petrochemi-

By Karl Lavrencic Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lagos, Nigeria Nigeria, the world's seventh largest exporter of crude petroleum, has launched a five-year development plan that envisages a total investment of \$48 billion.

It is a case of a nation of nearly 80 million at a very low stage of development finding itself suddenly rich, with enormous amounts of money to spend.

The year 1974 saw an unprecedented trade surplus of almost \$6.5 billion, despite a large increase in imports. The 95.6 million tons of crude oil exported during that year earned a record \$8.5 billion.

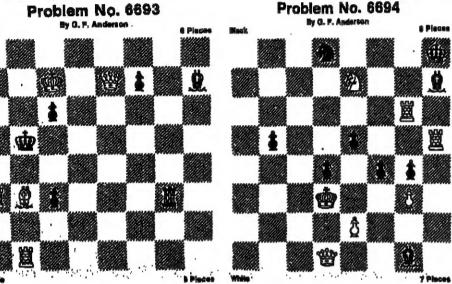
The newly launched third five-year development plan, for which the government is available limestone. The Soviets are building a earmarking \$32 billion for investment with huge iron and steel complex using local iron another \$16 billion coming from private ore and coal. There are many plans to expand

sources, seems to approach Nigeria's pressing problems in a practical manner. Much of the cal plants. money will go to help rural development, especially to rehabilitate the ailing agriculture. A road program costs \$5.44 billion, and \$3.2 billion is set aside for education.

A total of \$9.6 billion will be invested in industry by federal and state authorities alone, most of it for projects based on local raw materials and in cooperation with leading Western companies. A sugar project, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Development Corporation, is designed to produce 100,000 tons of the commodity annually. A cement plant costing \$262.8 million is built as a joint venture with Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers. It is based on locally

By Frederick R. Chevaller apared for The Christian Science Monitor





White to play and mate in two (First prize, il Secolo Merediin Tourney, 1917-

poser, a former member of the British foreign service, has received a special tribute from the British Chess Problem Society.) only one win spiece. In the third "Torneo del Vino," Kavalek and Pfleger shared first.

The brilliancy game below shows a success-End-Game No. 2201

Nimzo-Indian Defense

r	Guinterce White	Albii Black	Quinteros White	Ribi
*	1 P-Q4	KI-KB3	14 B-Q2	P-K4
8	2 P-Q84	P-K3	16 Q-R4	P-Q
	3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt6	18 P-K3	B-B
	4 Q-B2	P-84	17 BxKt	KtxE
	5 PXP 6 B-B4	. 0-0	18 R-Q2	PxF
44		Kt-R3	19 RxQ	QRXF
22	7 P-QR3	BxKlch	20 B-K2	R-Q7
100	8 QxB	Kt-K5	21 P-B4	B-Q
400	9 Q-Q4	OKtxP	22 K-B ··	KIXE
	10 R-Q	P-Q4	23 KbcKt	RxK
	11 P-QKI4	KI-R6	. 24 K-Kt	R-C
200	12 P-B3	KK1-86	Resigns	
	13 R-Q3	P-83		

Larsen Bright Spot

Danieh grandmaster Bent Larsen enjoyed his greatest successes in the '60s, when he and Bobby Fischer were the strongest players outside the iron Curlain countries. Since that time, there have been a number of strong and successful players.

ceasful players who have on occasion out-ranked and deteated the Soviets. Among them is the Swedish champion, Ulf

(Jerostrom-Bergman, Ljusdal, 1950.)

Solutions to Problems

P-K7

Andersson, He recently deleated Largen in a supplier of the control of the Brid Same No., 2200, White missed, after labits Pxk15, Pxk5, Now Black's pawns can be looked. For example, if Black tries P-88, White plee B-k4.

No. 6676: This prize-winner is "cooked," with second solution, Q-Kt5. Offered by reader D. H. Tromas.
(British Chiese Federation problem tourneys are not tested by many readers, as are fourneys run by various chess periodicals.)

Brilliancy from Spain

The current Hungarian champion, a rated grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, was awarded the brilliancy prize for his win from M. Quinteros, Argentine grandmaster, in the fourth "Tomeo del Vino," held in Montilla, Spain, last August. This event was distinguished by a disproportionate number of draws. The winner, Iyan Radulov, won only two games outright. L. Kavalek, former, U.S. champion, and Helmut Pileger, West German International master, shared second with

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Larsen White	Andersson	Latses While	Andersec
1 P-Q4	KI-KB3		P-QR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 QR-K	P-K
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 PXP .	Px
4 P-K3	P-B4	24 KI-K2	R-B
5 8-Q3	0-0	25 KI-B4	- AxK
6 Kt-83	.P-Q4	26 B-Kt3	: Kt-C
7 0-0	PxBP	27 P-H5	P-K
8 BxP	CKI-Q2	28 BXKt	Bx
9 Q-Q3	PXP	29 R-QB	Px
10 PxP	P-QKIS-	30 Q-KI4c	
11 B-B4		31 QXBP	
12 QR-B	P-QR3	. 32 R-KK13	
13 P-OR3		33 QxR	0-1
14 KR-K	A-K	34 QxR	P-1
16 B-R2	R-QB	35 B-B4	Q-E
18 Kt-K5	KIXKI	36 Q-Kt	P-E
17 BxKt	- Q-Q2	37 Q-R	Q-F
18 Q-Kt3	P-KI3	. 38 Q.K	S-K
19 P-KR4	r-CIKI4	39 C-K6	P-K
20 Q-R3	VH-O	40 Q-R8c	r Healg

The situation in Nigeria's capital and main

port, Lagos, hints at the country's needs.

The city had a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 20 years ago. It is now estimated at 3 million, with little having been done in the intervening two decades to improve the roads, housing, and sanitation facilities. In central Lagos about 500 people live per acre, compared to 180 in Manhattan.

believed. It is by no means unusual to three hours and more from ont downtown to the sirport, a distance

Of course, the situation in Lagos is the for Nigeria. A project, assisted by is national expertise provided by the la Nations Development Program (Units) working out a "master plan" to redead

Have-not nations grow bitter

The "third world" has become increasingly bitter about the shape of the international world order. More and more, the people living in the

poor countries believe they are being exploited by the rich nations. Those of us residing in industrialized

countries had best be aware of this new mood for at least three reasons: I. There is some justification to this feeling of unfairness in the global eco-

2. It will be a cause of disturbance and expense to the world's rich (anyone making more than \$1,000 per year).

The move by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to quadruple oil prices is only a dramatic and successful example of the efforts of the poor countries to increase their share of world income and wealth.

3. Currently the developing countries are drifting apart from the industrialized countries, rather than coming together. Obsessed with their own affairs, tho

well-to-do countries are paying less attention to the poor nations whose citizens make up the majority of this planet's

One of the more articulate third-world spokesmen is Mahbub ul-Haq, director of policy planning and program review at the World Bank. A Pakislani, to Western ears, his views may sound radical. In his own country, he says, he would be regarded as most moderate.

Here's his case for the third world: "We had assumed, two decades ago, that this cause of development was going to be a joint venture between the developing countries and the developed world. and that there would be a major transfer of resources from the rich to the poor nations, to lay the framework for accelerated development in the developing coun-

"That has not happened, and we should honestly face the fact today that it is unlikely to happen, judging by the current trends."

Dr. Hag notes that in the industrialized countries there is concern about the quality of life and the conservation of nonrenewable resources. In the third world, the concern is often for life itself, threatened by hunger and malnutrition, and about the best distribution and exploitation of resources rather than

Dr. Hag charges that the third work has often seen its poverty and weakne Boston "exploited in the name of grand sounder. principles.

"It is rather an unpleasant tracket poor countries . . . have often be swindled out of a decent return for he produce in the name of market me nism, deprived of their economics pendence in the name of world! lependence, seduced by importal, styles, foreign value systems, irres research designs - all in the name freedom of choice.

"When terms of trade turned from against the industrialized countries year, it was characterized as the bai ning of a world depression and s unmanageable adjustment problemen though it meant a transfer of merchipercent of the GNP (Gross Nation Product) of the developed world.
"But the industrialized countries or

veniently forgot that the developing on tries have often lost 10-15 percent of his GNP through the deterioration it is terms of trade in the 1960s and per forced to make a far more mile adjustment in their consumption levels

or Half initiatined that the OP countries - dubbed as blackmallers exploiters in the West — were many seeking a higher share of the final party paid by the consumer for oil.

In Europe, for instance, the conti paid an average of \$33 for every bent oil and oil products. The cost of entition, refining, transportation, and tribution was only about 45 per les OPEC nations had received about # the remaining \$28. The other 18 5 pocketed by the oil companies wif ernment taxes and royalties of Bur countries.

Through their control of the build world reserves of many mines poor countries will be setting income, a la OPEC. They cartels when possible to jack with They will be less deferential! industrial countries. And as by nuclear weapons, a few poor

become politically nasty. With a greater effort toward tion between the third work industrialized countries to global peace and relative statisti difficult. Without such an affert 1

Meat loaf and Ping-Pong

Sweden's lavish child care

By Joan M. Bergstrom Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden, with a population approximately that of Massachusetts, has developed a comprehensive child-care center program for 7- to 10-year-olds. Child centers include play schools, day nurseries, youth centers, playgrounds, and free-time centers. The reason: The Swedes believe that children 10 years old and younger should not be left alone at home while their parents work.

In Sweden, approximately 70 percent of inothers with children between the ages of 7 and 10 are working. Most place their children in the centers. A modest weekly fee, tied to family income, is charged. The centers are staffed by professionals.

Children these ages, the Swedes reason, have a great deal of energy and drive, hence it is important that their interests and energies be channeled into constructive activities. As a result, children whose parents work are encouraged to attend a center on a regular basis both before and after school.

At the center they do their homework, take part in plays, hobbies, and special activities, and are served breakfast, snacks, and lateafternoon meals. Centers are open for 10 hours a day Monday-Friday, Saturdays until 2:30 p.m., and on certain holidays.

Some of the children spend just their afternoons at the center. The amount of time the children are at the center depends on the parents' working schedules. The number of places in each center is usually limited to 18 or 20, and they are staffed by well-trained personnel both male and female.

Because there is a shortage of these leisuretime centers, a number of new programs have been proposed. Some experimental programs are now being tried out.

The quality of the physical environment and operating standards of leisure-time centers have been established by the National Board of Health and Welfare.

In visiting one lessure-time center I arrived around 7:30 a.m. as a group of five children

and an adult were eating a breakfast of milk juice, cereal, bread, cheese, and fruit. After breakfast the children assisted with the dishes, cleaned up, brushed their teeth, gathered their books, and walked to school in

As I entered the center I was struck with the aesthetic quality and design of the rooms. They were cheerfully decorated in bright primary colors, and many of the walls had paintings, wall hangings, and fabric designs on them. The rooms were filled with wooden art objects, straw plants, and floral arrangements done by the children and staff.

In one playroom there were a table and several chairs located near sets of shelves holding materials such as dominoes, checkers, educational games, and unstructured media including paint, paper, modeling clay, and other three-dimensional materials. In another room there was a climbing-gymnastic apparatus, pool table, Ping-Pong table, and an old car which had been made safe but was not stripped of its learning and play value.

When I returned to the center at 2:30 p.m. there were 18 children, one of whom was in a wheelchair. The design of the indoor and outdoor facilities allowed the child in the wheelchair to move about freely.

In the afternoon these children baked apple pies, built an outdoor nature area to attract birds, experimented with the car, and visited and played with some younger children. Some other activities available to the children were: bridge, listening to music, creative arts and three-dimensional construction, textile design, map and compass reading, and stamp

Later in the afternoon, the staff and children prepared and ate a hot meal — meat loaf, potatoes, carrots, milk, grapes, and apple pie. Following dinner and cleanup, some children began to work on their homework and engage in quiet ectivities.

The outdoor yard was an exceptionally exciting place for the children to play. There was a rabbit butch, a brightly painted and decorated children's house, a number of cable spools and ladders, and a multi-purpose outdoor play house made by the children.



Swedish tot on ice: youngsters are kept busy at day-care centers

'Black Paper' alleges bad teaching in British schools

By Philip Venning Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Have open-plan classrooms, unstructured lessons, and other new teaching methods led to a decline in achievement in British schools? Has greater freedom for teachers and pupils resulted in truancy, vandalism, and wideapread skepticism about the purpose of

Have the needs of the cleverest children been sacrificed in a drive to bring about equality of opportunity? A small group of teachers, university profes-

sors, and writers in Britain think the answer to all these questions is a definite "Yes." On April 21, they published the fourth in a series of controversial pamphlets called "Black Pagers," roundly condemning "progress, sives" who, they say, have been dominating educational thinking in Britain for too long. The editors are Prof. Brian Cox of Manches-

ter University and Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a

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former headmaster and now a Conservative member of Parliament. Among the contributors are Kingsley-Amis and Iris Murdoch.

The purpose of the Black Paper, the editors say, is to challenge the current view that money will solve education's difficulties. "It is no good education clamouring for more money when every additional pound seems to increase the problems, lower standards, and ncrease the widespread cynicism," they say.

The fault, the Black Paper alleges, is not outdated school buildings or extra large classes, or even the social background of children. It is bad teaching. British teachers are being turned into second-rate social workers to the detriment of their teaching, the paper says.

"Poor home conditions, parental neglect and even mainutrition have always existed," the Black Paper states, "but the traditional teacher, by treating the pupils as pupils, has opened the eyes of children to a new world of exciting and liberating learning." The best

them to read and write, the Black Paper

In Britain the Department of Education and Science (DES) has little direct say in the school curriculum. Apart from the need to prepare some pupils for university entrance exams, schools are free to teach almost anything they want. There is no equivalent of a high school diploma, so schools vary considerably in the kind of education they offer. "A lottery," the Black Paper editors call the system. The writers are convinced national standards of achievement should be laid down by the DES, and they recommend all British children take exams at the ages of 7, 11. and 14. This is the reverse of the current trend to eliminate even the 11-plus exam-

The first exam at age 7 would ensure that children had learned to read and had basic mathematical skills. The later exams would

way to help disadvantaged children is to teach historical, scientific, and literary knowledge enough for a basic education.

The exam at 14 could become a schoolleaving exam. The minimum school-leaving age in British schools was raised from 15 to 16 years last year, But Professor Cox and Dr. Boyson think that teen agers who are reluctant to stay in school should be allowed to leave at 14, provided they pass the proposed

The publication of the Black Paper comes at a time when the education establishment is faced with criticism regarding violence in schools and low reading standards.

A few months ago a carefully worded report by a government appointed committee on literacy concluded there was room for improvement in reading instruction.

Black Paper 1975 is svallable in England from J. M. Dent, Aldine House, Albemanie Street, London Wi. 95p. And in the United States from the Council on Basic Education, 725 Fifteenth Street, Washington, DC, 20005.

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science

When scientists should protest

How much responsibility must a scientist assume for the results of his work? From time to time the question has raised its worried head and then settled down once more into an uneasy slumber. Now it looks as if the scientific conscience is truly waking up the United States. If so its repercussions will reach for beyond the shores of America and certainly travel outside the walls of the laboratory.

The Monitor's feature editor discusses the report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the

By Robert C. Cowen

America's most broadly representative scientific organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is trying to blow away the last vestiges of the old delusion that scientists can stand apart from society. A recent report by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility forthrightly states:

· Engineers and scientists who see their own work, or their field of knowledge, being used for morally dubious ends or in publicly dangerous ways, must speak up, even if this means blowing the whistle on their employers.

 Professional ("learned") societies should defend their members who may be persecuted for such protests, a suggestion calculated to send shudders through many of these politically timid groups.

The report is remarkable, not so much as a call to new action, but as an indicator of how high the social consciousness of American scientists has risen in 20 years.

Lique is the naive isolationism of the 1808
which encouraged Nobel prize winners to lament that the world would be a better place if politicians would only have the "integrity" of scientists. And thin are the ranks of those who still maintain the scientific work is ethically neutral.

Asking professional societies to defend members who suffer for acting on this responsibility is another matter. Few such societies have the funds, or the inclination, to stand up to an employer or a pressure group that is builying one or

The AAAS is not talking about cases of broad social protest, such as objecting to the recent Vietnam war. It is concerned with "matters directly related to the professional competence of members of the [professional] society." The AAAS report cites the case of three engineers who perceived that the automatic controls planned for San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system would be unsafe, as they later proved to be. Rebuffed by their superiors and turned aside by the BART board, the engineers were fired from their jobs as

troublemakers. The California Society of Professional Engineers (CSPE) investigated and found the engineers had "acted in the best interest of the public welfare," a finding

valuettled out of court.

The AAAS would have all professional dicieties act as did CSPE and to go further in backing court action when

This is a responsibility, demanding courage and perception, that professional societies have too long ignored. They can do so no longer. The AAAS committee is right when it observes in this connection that the public hostility to science so evident today "will almost certainly grow unless scientists exhibit greater concern for preventing misuse of science and technology,"

When landscape gets short shrift 'The Passenger' soars

French Riviera going high-rise

By Jeffrey Robinson Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Monte Carlo, Monaco Paradise is pockmarked, and the French Riviera is quickly becoming one very long high-rise apartment house. From Menton on the Italian border, past Monaco, past Nice, past Antibes, and even a few kilometers past Cannes, the coast is dotted with 25-, 30-, 35story apartment houses and ultra-modern marinas and very little of what made this coast the playground of 50 years ago.

"Nothing had happened to Villefranche in the 20-odd years between my first visit and my settlement there to alter my impression that the place had been misnamed. It should have been called Paradise-sur-Mer." notes writer Waverly Root of his first trip to the coast in 1928. He says that even 20-25 years ago everything was still rather peaceful.

But when he returned to Villefranche just last year, he couldn't help but feel that the coast was a disaster area. "Paradise has been lost and Paradise is never likely to be regained," ho says.

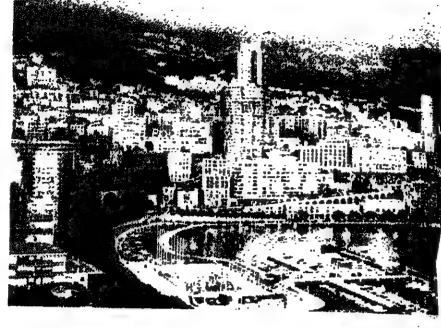
What you find are projects like Marina Bale des Anges at Villeneuve Loubet, consisting of iwo immense pyramid shaped buildings lining a convex beach where fishermen once dried

At Mandelleu and La Napoule, not far from Cannes, an entire community is being called Cannes Marina, and it's so starkly modern that it totally overshadows a small historic fort some 100 yards away.

Here in the Principality, the Loews Corporation is building what will eventually be the largest hotel on the coast. This complex has been severely criticized for helping to ruin what once had been a quaintly splendid protected harbor.

"But all is not lost," claims Pierre Feijoo. "The battle is just beginning." Mr. Feijoo is running a citizen's action group called the Regional Union for Safeguarding Life, Nature, and the Environment. "The days of exploiting this coast without any local interference are over. We may never be able to return it to what it once was. I'm afraid it's too lale for that. But we can stop what's happening

The building trade began taking Mr. Feljoo and his organization very seriously about a year ago. There was a half-completed apartment project going up along the sea not far from Hyeres. A marina was to go beside it, and it would probably be there today had the government not suddenly withdrawn the builders' permit.



'No one is going to fly . . . to the . . . Riviera to glare at apartment has

the builders to court and won. Under French law all coastal land is public property to the point reached by the highest tide. This applies even to reclaimed land, and all things built on that land must be for the leisure needs of the

"We stopped the project, which was to have 360 housing units, at a mere 145. We also had the right to ask for the demolition of the entire project, but because the government was at fault for granting the permit, we come promised with the builder. We allowed him to keep his investment -- about \$20 million worth - and have insisted that, in exchange, he build a water purification plant on the unused

From there the citizens' group took off. At Eze Village, 1,500 feet by sheer drop above the Mediterranean, a builder had wanted to construct a cable car on the side of the mountain to connect the medieval village with his planned marina below. The provincialy granted construction permit was rescinded.

The one place along the coast where buildings could be easily controlled might be Monaco, where Prince Rainter III, with the help of a little benevolent despotism, can put his foot down. Yet Monaco has been highly criticized of late for the rash of new buildings which have changed the tiny country's face.

"I don't necessarily like it either," the Prince says. "But what can you really do? You fly frem New York to the Free

You can't say, I won't allow it, if feld. are in conformity with the role. Is however, one good thing here, middle there's not much room left for buildist'.

Mr Feijao points out that threefel rest of the coast his problem ## because there's nothing but room "The think it's all turning around nor. Tech of all of the monstrosities his a last # the sea we don't think there will be y

"The communities are sware # government is catching up. A main! being worked on which will limit the of construction permits and wit # builders to show a much higher ratio open land and whatever they're par but this has become a double-eight Huilders are now looking to go inlaid."

Set back in the footbills of its Maritimes, as they come down in #1 beaches, there is still a great deld Space and raw country.

"What we have to do now." signific "is wait for those builders to jutal away with whatever they can, but ready for them. We've been b villages in the back county convinced them that the only think to offer tourists is beauty. No and "It can be done," Mr. Feljoo says. "We took can't make regulations that cover everything. glare at apartment houses"

into visual poetry

It brings into creative friction one of the greatest Italian directors, Michelangelo Antopions, and two of the world's biggest stars - Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider.

It focuses on some of the weightiest themes around — identity, the elusiveness of happiness, the meaning of life — but contains them within a suspense movie format that keeps you guessing up to (and beyond) the last

And it does these things in one exotic setting after another — Algeria, Spain, Germany, England, from desert waste to modern television studio.

The result is an almost-masterpiece that seems bound to generate controversy. "The Passenger" never caters to its audience. It demands attention, imagination, and even collaboration in determining the significance of the slippery story's many twists. Yet there are many riches here, including new evidence of Antonioni's genius for visualizing not only the world of things, but the world of ideas as

"The Passenger" plot is evasive, ephemeral
on purpose, I think. Sometimes it seems arbitrary and contrived; sometimes it soars into a sort of visual poetry that leaves story behind altogether. The important elements, however, are mood and meaning. "The Passenger" is bursting with mood. As for meaning, each spectator must make that decision for himself. Antonioni himself started shooting with an incomplete script, uncertain where the adventure would lead him. The inished film is ambiguous, but grandly so.

The main character is a TV journalist who hais' lost his grip on both his life and his work, As he mores about a tiny hotel in a faraway ishid, having failed to track down a guerrilla leader in the African desert, he stumbles across an opportunity to exchange identities with an acquaintance who has just died. A

little passport-tampering and the job is complete. He steps into the world wearing the name of a man he scarcely knew.

The movie follows this peculiar personality through various adventures - as he discovers that his alter ego was a gun-runner, as he meets a girl (Miss Schneider) who advises him about life-styles, as he pantingly avoids discovery by his wife (she has figured out that it wasn't her husband who died, and understandably wants a few answers). It all culminates in a mysterious last encounter, filmed in a majestic seven-minute shot that sums up the movie's ineffable notions about time, space, and experience.

The film's one consistent flaw stems from the screenplay, written by Antonioni himself. Mark Peplow (who had the original idea), and Peter Wollen (author of the erratic but thought-provoking "Signs and Meaning in the Cinema"). "The Passenger" dialogue is often strained and unreal, sometimes unbearably pretentious. And subtle it's not - with its hero lost (literally) in the desert of life, a man named Locke searching for the key to his own

But when everyone keeps his mouth shut. and the symbols don't get too heavy-handed, Antonioni's images take us into a strange and keenly detailed nether world of moral and emotional complexity. The filmmaker seems to know his way around pretty well. He has said that in "The Passenger" he was "for the first time . . . working more with the brain than, let's say, with the stomach," But he is a taciturn guide. He leaves us to ourselves in groping our way toward the center of his

I doubt if "The Passenger" will duplicate the phenomenal success of Antonioni's "Blow-Up," which also probed timeless topics in a pop-movie framework. Yet I also doubt it will tink into disrepute like the underrated "Zabriskie Point," although "The Passenger" sometimes suffers from the same murky intellectualism. Rather, the new film will Maria Schneider, Jack Nicholson in Antonioni's 'The Passenger'

such Antonioni classics as "L'Aventura" and not to mention the melodrama of, say, "Fear" "Eclipse" — offering regal recompense to from his Ingrid Bergman cycle of films. viewers who don't mind overlooking a little of what one critic called Antoni-ennui.

Though "The Passenger" has political overtones, for the most part they remain implicit and unstated. But another of the great Italian filmmakers, Roberto Rossellini, has recently turned his attention directly toward history and politics. The movie - called "Anno Uno" — is a far cry from the urgent drama of Rossellini's seminal "Open City,"

'Italy - Year One," to give the American title, concerns the political reorganization in Italy immediately after World War II. It centers on Alcide De Gasperi, who played a key role during this period. The visual style is much quieter even than that of Rossellini's recent Italian TV films. It is based almost entirely on static tableaux, while the soundtrack echoes with words, words, words.

Is American English really different from British?

By Joseph G. Harrison

Persons who write on language often seem mable to overcome one major misunderstanding. This is that there is a separate American language in contrast with, primarily, British-English. No matter how often this canard has its feathers plucked, it continues to float on the linguistic pond.

Books

What is different - if so small a degree of contrast can be dignified with this word — is a minute portion of the American vocabulary. But grammatically, syntactically and even

Pon't miss YOURS OBEIDENTLY oy Jean M. Imme whose interesting stories from India have appeared n The Christian Science

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All-American English, by J. L. Dillard. New stylistically, good, basic American-English and good, basic British-English are the same. Where a major difference exists, it is in pronunciation, which does not determine the existence of a separate language, any more than the difference in pronunciation between a Vermonter and a Mississippian does so.

> After Professor Dillard's excellent work "Black English," this book is a dis-appointment. It is apparently animated by an anti-British, anti-Teutonic spirit which leads the author into some serious misstatements and false conclusions. Perhaps one example will suffice. It is the author's thesis, with which no one disagrees and which has been stated convincingly ever since H. L. Mencken wrote his classic "The American Language" on this very point, that American English has been receptive to many words of outside

Somehow, Professor Dillard seems to have reached the conclusion that this has chang the language basically. For he summarizes, in assessing today's linguistic heritage of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, "The extensive use of English by groups that would more than dwarf those three Germanic tribes has removed modern English from that historic tradition and placed it, whether we like it or not, in an international context in which rural English and nearly prehistoric Gorman seem exceedingly trivial."

It is not a question of whether one likes it or not, but of linguistic facts. Grammatically, English is as wholly and as purely Teutonic as when spoken by the Saxons as are modern German and Swedish, The same is true of it to repeat this almost universally recognized . There is no pleasure in merely piling up

criticism, but it would seem the author just hadn't done all his homework in preparation for this book. Seeking to prove that the English spoken in American colonies bore no great resemblance to Elizabethan English, he mentions that, whereas Shakespeare often used impersonal verb constructions such as "it yearns me" and "it dislikes me," these are not found in American records.

Perhaps, but what of the fact that they abound in modern American- (and British-) English, for example, it amazes (astounds, astonishes, annoys, hurts, perplexes, confuses, baffles, etc.) me (us, you of them)? Triangle
Might not the argument be made that this very
Mise in the use of impersonal verbs in modern from Hermuda Triangle Mystery—Solved, by American-English bespeaks a movement back towards, rather than away from an earlier stage of the language as Professor Dillard could have coped helpfully with this question.

Actually, the author's attempt to prove that (a) there has been an extensive non-English influence on the American language and (b) American-English has diverged substantially from British-English are conclusively refuted by the professor's own language, which -- and hope he will pardon me for this - is both distinguished in and of itself and is virtually ndistinguishable from what would have been written by a British colleague. 🖫

The best portion of this book is that which harks back to Professor Dillard's earlier and justly praised work. His chapters on the origin, development, strength, and subtleties of black English are not only first-rate but are stylistically and of the spirit with which it is a signal contribution to the understanding of spoken. It should be unnecessary at this date this neglected subject. His chapter on the

influence of English on the Spanish of Puerto Rico is also praiseworthy.

In general, and other than such flaws as those mentioned above, the weakness of this book does not lie in the author's facts, but in his effort to utilize these facts to support untenable theses. If one disregards such theses, the books is an interesting discussion of certain developments in American-English.

The Bermuda

Lawrence David Kusche. New York: Harper & Row, \$10.

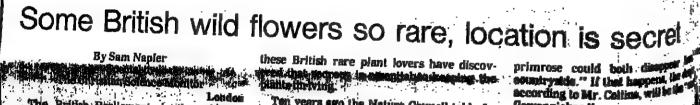
Debunking is such a delight, especially if it this book

Mr. Kusche sweeps away a lot of the fuzzy thinking surrounding the Bermuda Triangle legend with the flick of a document.

He simply goes back to the records of each disappearance of a ship or airplane tied to the supposedly, perilous environs of Bermuda. Despite the title, he is not able to explain all the incidents, but he does peg the vast majority of tragic occurrences to storms or other comprehensible causes.

And some of the incidents mentioned in the Triangle legend happened hundreds of miles away from the area, Mr. Kusche shows.

It is a sweet pleasure to see the recent batch of hocus pocus, some of it highly profitable to linaginative writers, shown to be substanceless smoke.



The British Parliament, in the midst of concern about national and international affairs, took time off to save the country's rarest plant — a lady's slipper orchid — from almost certain extinction: They placed it on their "protected species" list

Today the whereabouts of the last wild orchid slipper in Britain is a closely guarded secret. It will bloom this summer, somewhere in Yorkshire. And, says Mr. Russell Gomm, a conservationist, "I wouldn't disclose its location for anything. Its attractive purple flower has been its undoing."

For more than a couple of decades an army of some 2,000 amateur and professional botanists and conservationists have been keeping a watch on this country's wild plants and protecting the rarest from careless hands. And

Ten years ago the Nature Council told of a ont which had only 12 known specimens. They thought it was safe — it was in a reserve. But one day not long thereafter half of the specimens were gorie.

About that time, too, Britain had only six known specimens of another wild flower, the monkey orchid. Discovered in 1931, this plant cannot be moved because its life depends on tiny fungi which cannot be transferred. The conservationists presently are also guarding its location. They issue little news about it in order to avoid attracting attention, but it is known that monkey orchids bloom somewhere in the heart of the Chilterns.

At least half a dozen varieties of wild flowers have been wiped out in the last two decades. may grow only under strict country. And, says Mr. J. Collins, a planning officer in a probably in only pie or two area. Cheshire, before long the orchid and the

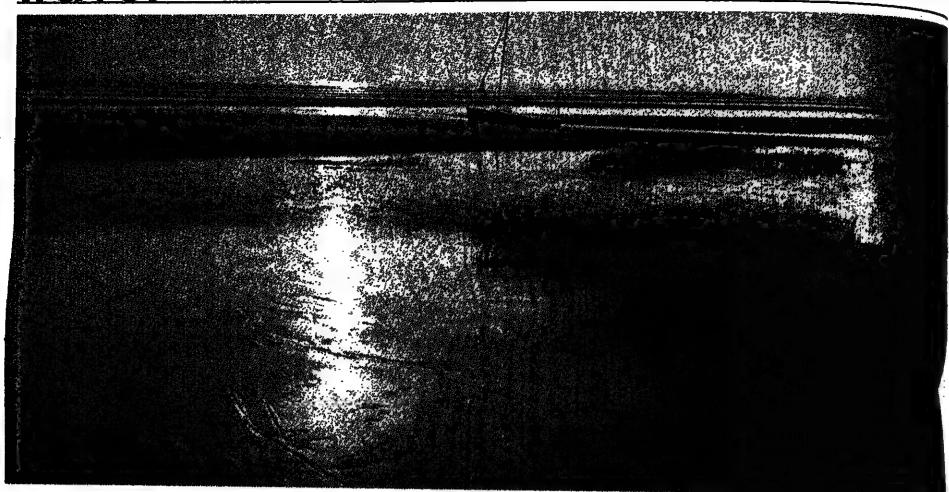
For some years there has been

operation throughout England which probiblts the plucking of which grow alongside roadways, is and woods. Still, say, the contribution of the contr people think that because so are the wild flowers are there is

This is why Parliament has it pecies list. And this is why the relate insist on kneping the exect land

Weekend plakers, they feel as know the value of the plant is sprooting. Attracted by the flower, and the plant is the plant of the flower, and the plant is the plant of the flower, and th unaware that the plants may be que

travel



Low tide on Cape Cod Bay near Eastham, Mass,

A bonus for visitors to Boston

On the city's doorsteps are Cape Cod and the islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Orleans, Massachusetts

> "A land begins, and the frets

That is how Arthur Wilson Tarbell in his. book "Cape Cod Ahoy!" describes this narrow strip of sea-sweet land. No matter how many times I return, I am always refreshed by its relaxed and carefree atmosphere.

So do many visitors return time and time again to toss away everyday cares for the invigorating enjoyment of pine-scented land-scapes and far-reaching seascapes, and to adopt a tempo of living which induces con-

Even though the compact area which is Cape Cod proper (75 miles from tip to top) literally bulges with tourists during the summer, one soon is aware of the timeless quality of the silver strands of beaches, the tides swishing on the shores, and the tangy, salty

Mingling with the natives, often referred to as the "saltiest of all American types," a

In years gone by, flahing and farr the main livelihood of the people, but today tourism brings in a major income for Cape Codders. Thus they cater to the visitor's every

Tourists can enjoy many annual events which include yacht races, an Indian powwow at Mashpee (July 4 to 6), beach buggy tours from Orleans to Provincetown, and summer theaters; This summer, Cape Codders will also sponsor special bicentennial celebra-

For example, motorists traveling through Barnstable Village, Sandwich, Eastham, Yarmouthport, and South Yarmouth may see liberty poles recembling tall tree trunks. These are symbols of the famous Boston elm that the infuriated British cut down to avenge. the stubborn resistance of the colonists.

Falmouth was the only place on Cape Cod-

where a battle of the Revolutionary War was fought; Cannonballs were fired by the British into the town from ships anchored in the harbor. They did little damage but did raise the ire of the local militia to a point where it drove off the Red Coats. A cannonball imbedded in the wall of the Nimrod Club in

Falmouth is a monument of that short battle. Among the cape's many attractions is the Cape Cod National Seashore, a national park of nearly 25,000 acres. It extends from Orleans's Nauset Beach to Chatham and north

the Cape Cod house nestled cozily among the

pines or sitting astride a sandy hilltop with views of the sea, Scrubbed down by sun, wind,

and rain, the Cape Cod house is as much a part

of the scene as are dunes, beaches, and cliffs.

The plan of those houses has persisted almost

Rates at some of the guest or tourist homes, which stress friendliness and informality, Guided field trips, nature study tours, are offered in addition to audio-visual shows, a range from \$5 to \$11 a person per day. A few of these places have dining rooms. museum, and evening programs at the Visitors Center in Eastham during the summer.

For hikers and bicycle enthusiasts, there

Motels offer the biggest variety of accommodations and locations with rates from \$17 to are 12 trails in Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. The Button Bush trail in \$45 a day for two persons. Luxury hotel dations can go as high as \$60 a day. Eastham is laid out especially for the blind. One of the cape's mellowing influences is The least expensive accommodations for a

can be traced back to Devon and Cornwall in

England. The uniformity and simplicity of the

basic plan allowed the affluent owner to add to

the house without destroying its style. Most

Cape Cod, like most resort areas, is finding

it necessary to boost the cost of food and

lodging this summer. Accommodations vary

from guest houses and tourist homes to molels

and hotels, some in the luxury category.

houses were built with timber from Maine.

family are cottages which provide kitchen facilities. These accommodations are in great demand and early reservations are advised. There are a few hotels on the cape which

operate on the American Plan (three meals a day) with rates starting at \$25 a day per

unchanged since the 17th century, probably originating in the one-room-and-loft cottage at For Cape Cod information, write the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, Hyannis, Mas-

visitor is quickly caught up in the easy-going, pleasant attitude of these people. They believe the least at the last to Nantucket a terry fide out to sea least without a month of the last to the la

By Mark Spah Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Look at it - a mere hillock, an elbow of sand.... What wonder, then, that these Nantucketers, born on a beach, should take to the sea for a livelihood!" Herman Melville, "Moby Dick"

They did indeed take to the sea, and Nantucket became the whaling capital of the world. Though the whaling industry has died out in modern times, its impact on Nantucket dan still be seen. This feeling of an old whaling town, combined with its charming 18th- and 19th-century architecture, has made the island one of the most popular summer resorts in the

As the weather gets warmer, its population swells from 4,000 to more than 20,000. The winter stillness will be replaced with bicycles double-parked on Main Street sidewalks, and tourist maps

flapping in the wind.
One of the delightful parts of visiting Nantucket is the ferry ride there. The schedule is different for different seasons: Now through June 11, the ferry leaves from Woods Hole at 10:45 and 5:00; from June 12 through the summer season, it leaves from Woods Hole at 8:00, and 1:15; from Hyannis at 10:00 and

Information on hotels, restaurants, and points of interest may be obtained from the Nantucket Information Bureau, Federal Street, Nanlucket, Massachusetts



Yugoslavia:

We've been to Dubrovnik more than once and we've toured Yugoslavia's spectacular Dalmation coast as far north as Rijeka. We've spent two weeks on storied Kercula, that verdant Adriatic island fortified with honeycolored stone. Now we've found Porec.

It's our second visit. It's only three hours from Italy's Trieste by comfortable Yugoslav Pullman bus. The trip would take less time by car. Border officials stamp visas in passports free, of charge, and, smiling, speak a little stifflish.

We arrived the first time just as night fell, in

time to see the shimmering Adriatic through the pine grove back of the bus station. A hotel? A gas-station attendant pointed down the eafront to the Neptun.

The scene was just what our scenario called for — tranquillity, speech-defying beauty, good accommodations. "Yes," said a cordial desk clerk who had worked in Florida, "we can give you a seaview room." It was off-

We paid about \$16 a night, including three meals (full pension) This was for the two of us. Had we come in July or August, it would have cost \$2 more.

"But you wouldn't want to come then anyway," said the desk clerk honestly. "Porec is jammed. People sleep in the streets." Nevertheless the local chain, called Hotel Riviera, of which the Neptun is just one facility, responds graciously to letters of inquiry, makes reservations, and provides a wide range of modern, attractive accommodations for summer visitors.

Northern Europeans flock here for the high season of sun and sea. (Just one of Porec's camping grounds takes 5,000 autos.) But for us; the attraction is history with comfort and spring or fall is the best time, although we'd not discourage the well-planned summer

Porec, a settlement in prehistoric times, became a Roman town in the 2nd century B.C. It was Venetian later. It was Byzantine between, The old Roman road is Porec's main street now and the beautiful stone blocks that pave it shine with the polish of centuries. It is a town of some 3,000 people.

We like to start exploring Porec at the remains of the Roman forum, then to come into the square surrounded by Gothic and Venetian palaces, go on to the mid-6th century Euphresian Basilica, a church where the mosaics, undergoing restoration, already seem favorably, if modestly, comparable to those of Ravenna.

Anyone who thinks

the Revolution

started in Boston is

full of beans.

Anyone who thinks the Revolution belongs to Boston has forgotten about Patrick Henry's speech in Richmond. They result is the Williamsburg or Charlesters in the Market in the Charlesters in the Market in the Mark

Sale Za

PLACES?

CSM-1

ie passing through Richmond ling anywhere near it, a visi

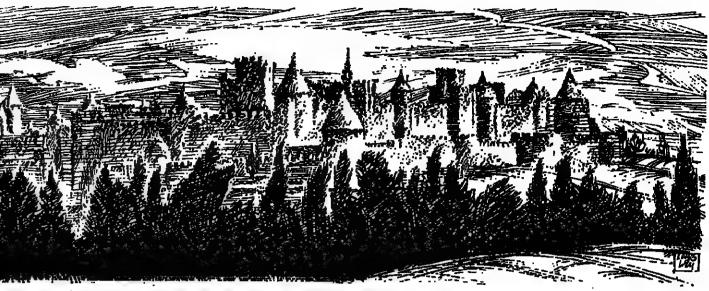


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The medieval walled city of Carcassonne

Lazily barging through France

From Aigues-Mortes to Carcassonne along the peaceful Canal du Midi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Do you like to go barefoot, eat gourmet meals, and be exquisitely lazy?

If the answer is yes, book a cabin on a canalbarge ride through southern France. This area is the "other" France, where thrifty French tourists indulge themselves at bargain rates. It's still mostly unexploited, unhurried, and unsophisticated, but the luxury-loving French never stint where it counts - comfort, wonderful food, and relaxed service.

Last June, five of us enjoyed a week meandering through the enchanting 306-yearold Canal du Midi, aboard the Water Wanderer, a converted British barge. We rendezvoused at the ancient walled city of Aigues-Mortes, a half-day's drive west from Marseilles. From there we plugged along west by northwest as far as Carcassonne.

All the way food and weather were simply as you like it." And people were eager to please us at every stop. Usually our "Frangiais" got through with a smile and a polite correction.

With the exception of Carcassonne, the famous medieval fortress city, many of these villages seldom see American tourists. In fact, weeks later in frenzied St. Tropez, when we mentioned a charming hotel-restaurant in the town of Marseillan to a Parisian, he asked, "What country is that in?"

However, we did run into a few strangers.

mans. We danced with the Germans around a Riddle, a former Royal Navy officer, filled us bonfire at the Festival of St. John in Sete, and exchanged newspapers with the English on market day in Marseillan.

For a gourmet coming from a prepackaged culture, a trip to a French market can be pure joy. Twice a week the markets stretch out in and around the village square, in a more or less orderly hodgepodge. Each purveyor offers a "Bonjour, madame" and a smile - no less than perfection, in produce of manners, suits the French buyer out for the best

And perfection there is. Raspberries still bristling with tiny whiskers. Just-picked salad greens and herbs. Farm-yard eggs. Fine, natural cheeses. Ready-to-go hors d'oeuvres of quality. One need know little about cooking with such ingredients.

All those items, plus homemade quiches, went into our daily lunches aboard the Water

Our dinners, however, found us at a new restaurant every night. In one town, a hilltop village with only two street lights, the tiniest inn gave us the grandest possible welcome. The innkeeper outdid herself arranging a private dining room with her best service and a lace cloth

We dined on chicken consomme, perfectly broiled fresh trout, and a fine "bifsterak"! followed by a salad and a cheese tray. Dessert was Pavlova cake, a meringue crust topped. with crushed raspberries covered with clotted cream. Creme fraiche, to be correct. Who

needs a Guide Michelin! Back on deck, we exerted all of our natural resources in the sweet diversion of doing absolutely nothing. The landscape drifted by: sometimes the long green lunnels created by the trees on each side were all we could think of. We listened to the fish jump or inhaled the scent of hay at noon. When we became curious

about the next day's destination, Captain

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in with history, customs, and anecdotes.

But for more restless types, there are plenty of things to see when docked. A minibus follows the barge and is always at the ready. That's how we got back and forth from our grand dinners.

At the Mediterranean stops we swam; occasionally we joined a local game of boule, a form of lawn bowling.

Life aboard our 74-foot barge ran smoothly with lush wild flowers and bird life. The banks are eye level. Ahead may lie the graceful double image of a Roman bridge.

Only one day of rain kept us in the roomy salon where we read about the history of the canal, played our continuing card tournament, and wrote home."

The Canal du Midi is a haven of tranquility and beauty. From the deck of the barge, one sees rice paddies and the wild white horses of the Camargue, then endless orchards along wih lush wild flowers and bird life. The banks are eye level. Ahead may lie the graceful double image of a Roman bridge.

At the locks are tiny, old-fashioned water side cafes, sometimes handled by the lock keeper's wife. Along the way the canal gardener works aboard his grass-cutting boat and women do the laundry at canal-side sheds.

There is no noise, no litter, no crowds. At four miles an hour our barge is quietly

overtaken by a cabin cruiser now and again.

The high aqueduct which crosses the river Orb was created by Pierre Paul Riquet, Baron de Bonrepos. He started the canal with his own funds for the purpose of water conservation and irrigation. In 1666 King Louis XIV came to his financial rescue with enough money to expand and construct a 350-mile ship canal with more than 130 locks. Now, commerce

moves on the highways, which leaves the

canal to pleasure craft.

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and WHERE TO STAY!

home

How to keep the winds from flattening the garden

By Christopher Andreae

Eldroth, North Yorkshire High stakes (if you'll overlook the pun) are an integral part of good gardening: only in this case they mean not taking a risk. The motto is Stake Now or Pay Later. Weather forecasts are notoriously unreliable when it comes to detail about sudden lupin-flattening gusts, or the battering of broad beans by a torrential downpour.

This year I'm trying a (to me) new method with the herbaceous plants: four bamboo

canes round each plant and squares - one above another — of plastic netting held taut by the stakes so that the plant grows up through the mesh (5-inch is best).

This is not only labor-saving, it's also very neat. The foliage hides the netting. There is no finicky tying of stalks to stakes. And above all the plant retains its natural shape — it isn't bound and bunched uncomfortably to a pole like Joan of Arc.

In the vegetable garden, peas and beans need staking. Broad beans need very robust stakes, stuck in deeply. They don't need to be higher than four feet as it's best to prevent your beans from growing too lanky and lean by pinching out their tops (which also encourages the beans lower down the stem to set quicker). Broad beans are usually grown in double rows, so place the stakes at intervals either side starting at the ends, and then string round them as the plants grow with as many strands as you think fit.

or three feet) can be supported similarly with shorter stakes, or by being interspersed with many-twigged "pea sticks" cut from some nearby woodland. It is best to poke these in the ground before actually sowing the seed, to avoid disturbing roots and growth. To be avoided in my humble opinion (and the opinion of some gardening friends who tried it) is the apparently tempest-proof technique of walling your peas in on both sides with stiff wire-netting (or even the loose plastic type.) They found that although nothing meteorological even faintly disturbed such a construction, it was also virtually impossible to pick the peas.

Back in the flower department, there is much to be said for twigs dispersed among patches of those annuals which achieve any kind of stature — things like clarkia, godetia, cornflowers, annual poppies. These quickgrowers are even more prone to proneness after-rain than the perennials.

Two things that simply cannot be grown without supports are runner beans and sweetpeas. They are climbers (remember Jackand-the-?) and reach more or less for the sky. So give them as much height as you can, and remember that a row of either, soused with rain, has no trouble in collapsing a flimsy structure. Netting suspended between poles can be helped out with horizontal lengths of strong wire.

Wigwams of bamboo are another method. Strings or wires up a high, sunny wall are good. Or lines of seven or eight-foot poles. angled together in pairs, and tied near the top to a further horizontal pole, is perhaps the strongest method of all, and also allows plenty of breathing space for the plants, not to Peas and French beans (only growing to two mention picking space for the pickers.

Greek soups are kind to budgets I tablespoon chopped paraley By June Bibb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Winthrop, Mass. Cooking Greek dishes with one eye on the budget comes naturally to Bessie Kouritsas. Soup days twice a week and growing her own groceries are two economies she doesn't think

Spinach and Rice

- pound spinach, washed and drained medium onion, chopped
- 2 tablespoons tomato paste or 1 can tomato
- 1/2 cup each of oil and uncooked rice

1 teaspoon mint

Saute onion and celery in oil. Add remaining ngredients. Salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook over medium heat for 30 minutes. Serves four as main dish.

2 tablespoons chopped celery

Wednesdays and Fridays are traditionally "soup days" in the Kouritsas's house, just as they were in Greece. Such main-dish favorites as lentil and black-eyed bean are served with crusty bread, black olives, and bits of cheese (feta, if the budget permits, cheddar for the money saver).

Your favorite recipes and household hints will be welcome. Please send them to The Christian Science Monitor, Box 353-International, Astor Station, Boston,

Clothes: 'Everybody's sloppy today'

By the Associated Press

"The so-called traditional type of clothing has disappeared," says Vincent de Paul it's the wrong fabric you won't sell it." New York Draddy, chief executive of David Crystal, the Mr. Draddy has practiced what

And sometimes, Mr. Draddy suggests, this troduced the alligator status insignia on the disastrous, especially in the mix-and-match "The fad stuff has got to come and go, but a

Young people don't understand good clothes, good workmanship, good fabric What's sad is they don't cars. They buy expensive stuff but it doesn't look good, Even on the best taste level people have changed. Everybody's sloppy today."

style, color, price, and fit. But fabric, he ilsts, is most important.

"You can have the best-looking dress, in the

Us this cates have, places a woman can shirts, a successful chicept that startled the men's fashion world in 1947, He also in-

"The fad stuff has got to come and go, but a

As for women's penchant for pants, he says, I think it's a fine fashion idea and one that will be here forever:

"It takes a long time for dresses to go up and a long time for them to go down. The change has to come naturally rather than be manufac-



Gull finds a quiet spot for baby seal to sleep

Once upon a time a little baby seal was born on the big cluster of rocks off the coast of California at Pebble Beach called Seal Rock. This baby seal's glistening coat and big brown eyes attracted the sleek black cormorants which flew over to celebrate its arrival. They dived for fish for the mother seal and the baby

All the other seals on the big Seal Rock barked their approval of the newcomer. The barking could be heard many miles away. The otters heard it and they swam over. Finding resting beds of long twiny kelp, they lay on their backs cracking abalone and clams,

The pelicans, too, came. They swooped up and down around the rock, gathering fish in their wide bills, and dropping them down for the baby seal to eat. The sea guils called and shrieked their "helios."

And just as you might suppose, all this activity and noise frightened the baby seal. It cried softly to its mother all the

Nearby, watching all that was going on, was a very wise old gult. He finally flew over to the mother seal and said, "I know a very quiet place, away from the noise of the birds and seals and otters, and the breakers, where you can raise your new baby in peace. It is a little cove very near here. The gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean will rock the baby to sleep. The cypress will play it a song and the moon

will weave a blanket of gold. It will from the deer and the sounds butterflies and raccoons who a recent times.

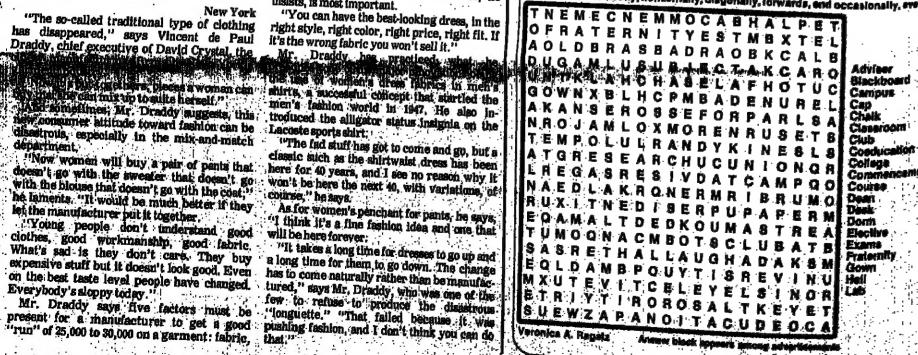
wings and flew in the direction the "When major disasters like these occur,"

guil had said, there was a der raccoon and a turtle and some build seals. "You will rost near the sale of the quiet forcet, and the ocoss will you to sleep."

The moon came out and won! blanket of gold for the baby sed in Pacific sang this song:

Boby seal, rest your heat on this green oceany bed listen to my luliaby song and it won't be very lang you'll be asleep, asleep.

Can you find and circle the hidden education terms? They read vertically, horizontally, disgonally, forwards, end occasionally, even being



worldwide disaster vigil Special to The Christian Science Monitor Washington Can human suffering be computerized?

If Nina King had been asked that question 30 years ago, at the close of World War II, she would have answered no. There was no way of computing the suffering of her own family in Cheboygan, Michigan, when they learned that per brother James was missing in action in the South Pacific.

Asked the same question today, however, after more than a decade of tireless work in the Boreign Disaster Coordination Center, U.S. Agency for International Development AID), she does not hesitate to say: "Millions of disaster victims are being helped to survive crause of our steadily improving capability or calculating their needs in time."

For many disaster victims around the world, Nina King is the computer.

By bringing together all of the data that flows through AID's Operations Center -lives lost, number of survivors affected, dollar damage to the economy involved — Miss King came up with a method of differentiating the severity of each disaster: 1 to 6, minor; 7 to 10, moderate; 11 to 15, serious; 16 to 24, major. By her count:

Bangladesh registered 22 on this scale during the civil strife preceding its separation from Pakistan.

Nigeria, 21, in the civil war with Biafra. Peru, 19, in one of the worst earthquakes of

East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), 18, in This advice was indeed welcomed cyclonic tidal wave and flood.

mother scal and to her baby. Mai Nicaragua, 16, in an earthquake that dewise old gull spread its stort stroyed its capital.

little cove, the mother seal and he she explains, "thousands, and sometimes seal swarn after it, toward that in the explains, of people are affected. It is not our seal swarn after it, toward that it is not our swarm after it. Just as they swam into the trime but rather the scope of the tragedy for the rove of from Shell Heach at Cypress P. innocent populations involved. Getting the of Proble Beach, the Monterey CP. kind of help needed to the scene of the disaster trees waved their dark green branch at the right time and in the right quantities is welcome. The gentle wind was if the year-round business of the Foreign Dis-And sure enough, just as the wal. Through the intricate meshing of the

largest full-time, disaster-relief operation located in the Department of State, the United States has assisted other nations in 450 disasters since the center opened in 1964. Nina King is one of 15 staff members working to assess the requirements, authorize the funds, purchase the supplies, and get the relief goods

Over the 10-year period in which the center grew from a three-desk emergency operation to a full-blown operations center resembling the chambers of the United Nations Security Council, Miss King has played all of the roles sometimes all at once.

"For the first seven years, none of my duties changed," said the former operations officer, now planning assistant to assistant coordinator William R. Dalton. "I just kept dding new ones."

Nov. 13, 1970, for example, is a day she will never forget. "I happened to be the duty officer when East Pakistan was hit by the worst cyclone in the 20th century," she

The disaster-relief duty officer is responsible for the initial U.S. response to any foreign disaster. The first official news came Nina King in the middle of the night. "Cyclone hit East Pakistan at high tide," read the urgent cable telephone to Miss King from the State Department. ". . . tremendous loss of life . . . communications out . . . Ampassador requesting food, blankets, shelter.

By 7 a.m., the White House was preparing a message from the President of the United States to the President of Pakistan, expressing the sympathy of the American people to the millions left homeless and hungry, and

"Along with a tidal surge 25 feet high," she recalls, "the storm had destroyed the homes and crops of 3.6 million coastal residents. More than 300,000 perished in the winds and floods. In remote districts, survivors had to be

Before the day was over, the AID Operations



people/places/things

Disaster relief: Filipino flood victims clamour for food from helicopter cre-

Center had arranged for the distribution of hundreds of tons of food by voluntary agencies on the scene; organized an airlift of blankets and tents; dispatched 10 helicopters to rescue survivors clinging to roofs and trees; and drew on contingency funds for \$10 million to finance the U.S. rescue effort, U.S. assistance to the cyclone victims eventually reached \$18

When civil strife broke out in the same area several months later, leading to the indepen-dence of Bangladesh from Pakistan, the value of U.S. aid to the hungry and homeless of Bangladesh amounted to more than half of some \$60 million contributed for relief and rehabilitation by the international commu-

"On our 'disaster scale,' " Miss King reports, "Bangladesh holds the record for human suffering in this century due to natural causes. Cyclonic storms and floods are a way of life in East Bengal. Another flood and cyclone hit Bangladesh last year. Add to this the dislocation of 30 million people in the civil war that followed the 1970 cyclone."

In her 10-year career with AID's Disaster -Relief Center, Miss King has proved her humanitarian philosophy on the front lines of the battle against the common enemies of man: earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, drought and pestilence. For her "outstanding performance" in this humanitarian effort, AID recently presented Nina King with its meritorious honor award.

"We love it here," they all asset American and Russian sailors in Boston

Detente: a baseball pennant for two Lenin badges

By Stewart Dill McBride Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

. It tasted like a hotdog, sounded like a Russian folk song, and came packaged in two

Called detente - Navy-style - it was enjoyed by hundreds of Soviet and American sollors here last week

The visit which commemorated the end of World War II was planned at the highest levels of their respective governments. Two Soviet destroyers - the Boykiy and Zhguchiy came to Boston where the U.S. cruiser Albany played host to them. As one American sailor ... put it, "We aren't letting politics get in our

Indeed not. In a few short days of mingling, "international agreements" meant promises to write letters and "foreign trade" became "I'll give you one Hot Rod magazine and the passeball pennant for two Lenin badges and a spelt buckle with a hammer and sickle."

"It's like being in downtown Moscow," grinned another American as he watched five

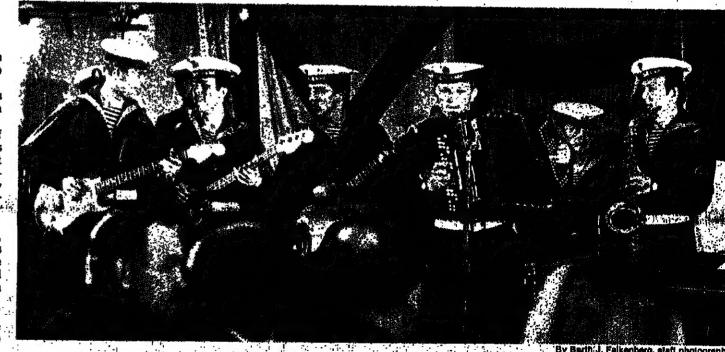
dirond amiles engulfed the seven-piece band which twanged eyerything from the tradi-fional "Moscow Nights" to a rock and roll

"This should have happened 29 years ago," said young American sailor Dennis Armitering, keeping beat with his too to the pounding rhythm of a Soviet sailors' band.

"It's like being in downtown Moscow,"

form in the fantall of the USS Albany in a high-A see of blue uniforms, white caps, and

linale of what sounded to an American ear like Roll Over Beethoven."



Russian sallors strike up a tune for quizzical Americans

Trying to see above the standing-room-only. Siberia and the prices of Cadillacs and day schedule that included concerts a Red crowds, at least one sailor perched on top of a gasoline in America. nearby missile launcher - the kind which . Rank transcended national boundaries Offionly 10 years ago was used to gun down cars of the two navies direct on salmon and Russian MIGs over Vietnam.

guage) was small talk of temperatures in in the unfamiliar food and aights in their five

Russian MIGs over Vietnam prime rip while the enlisted men goldbled down pork chops and meshed potatoes.

But this evening was not one of politics. Black bread and borscht, it was not. But the Conversation (most often through sign lan ... Soviet sallors were inquisitive They delighted

Sox baseball game, art museums, and bar-

Like sailors in any new port, they returned to their two destroyers with pockets full of postcards and souvenirs. But, as one sailor put it, photographs of "people on the street and especially children" were, for them, the ultimate prizes,

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Vivre une existence simple

Hier, je contemplais une mouette

qui volait dans un vent violent. Cela

ne semblait pas constituer un problème

pour elle ; elle utilisait le vent pour s'élever et se déplacer. Tout cela de-

meurait pour elle si simple et si

simple, naturelle, et pourtant construc-

tive? Nous pouvons y arriver en nous

tournant totalement vers Dieu, I'm-

telligence suprême, le Principe fonda-

mental de l'être. En Science Chré-

tienne' nous Le connaissons en tant

au'Amour divin, tout ce qui est véri-

tablement réel, beau et puissant. Nous apprenons que Dicu, Principe, Amour, Vie, Entendement parfaits — non la

matière - constitue tout notre être.

Il nous donne à chacun une identité

Cette Science explique que notre

et d'autrui, nous pouvons vivre sous la loi divine de l'harmonie et de la

épreuve ?

raduction de l'article religieux paraissant en angleis sur la page The Home Forum [Une traduction trançaise 85] publiée c'haque semana]

French/German

An East-West, all European conference

The Warsaw Pact - Russia's answer to NATO -- completes its 20-year term this week and will be renewed automatically for a further 10 years.

Within a few months its seven members will meet with the NATO powers (the United States and Canada included) and the European neutrals in an East-West, all-European conference on security and cooperation.

A Soviet proposal for such a conference, tied originally to the "neutralization" of Germany, is older than the Warsaw treaty itself and has been the present Kremlin leadership's principal political goal in Europe since the mid-1960s. It might have come earlier but for Russia's use of force through the pact to crush the Czechoslovak reform movement in 1968. As it was, the West made the Kremlin wait another four years before agreeing to begin its

looks to be "in the bag" and this, together with the fact that the Russians are not prolonging their "NATO," prompts questions of what line Soviet policy for Europe may adopt after such

The Russians created their Warsaw Pact in May, 1955, as a response to Western European Union and NATO's enlargement by the admission of a rearmed West Germany. Like the North Atlantic treaty, it stipulated that an attack on one member would be an attack upon all and it was described as a defensive alliance of nations facing "the common danger" of a possible "rebirth of militarism" in West Germany.

This was the constant target over the years, until it was silenced first by the Soviet-West German nonaggrassion treaty and later by general European detente (though, in their current negotiations with NATO on force reductions in Central Europe, the Russians

Now, in the new atmosphere of detente, it still harp most on West Germany's military potential)

The Warsaw Pact, however, provided also a troops in Eastern Europe, over 10 years after troops in Eastern Europe, over 10 years after mantling of NATO, of course, is interested. East-bloc state without a border "open" to noncommunist Europe, they were retained elsewhere in the area as a sure means of control in an uncertain period when national self-interest had begun to make itself felt, as in Poland and Hungary.

Both the "domestic" raison d'etre for keeping the pact going and its value as an instrument of foreign policy opposed to NATO remain. But a new European situation will apply after the security conference is an accomplished fact, and the Warsaw treaty itself gives one clue to what may become the bloc's new political thrust for the future.

One of its concluding articles says that if

and when a system of collective in comes about on the basis of a be European treaty, the Warsaw Par

The 35-nation European conferen concerned with such a treaty. But the tion expected to emerge from "summit" will undoubtedly be in and exploited by the Russians see "pence and security treaty by promi firming inter alia the status quo for Q and Europe.

It has taken the Russians 20 yearsig security conference. They doubles that now a treaty on collective separate not take so long. In any event, it is not be much heard of in the next terms Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Bourne is the Monters correspondent in Eastern Europe

Conférence paneuropéenne Est-Ouest

Récemment, le pacte de Varsovie, qui est la réplique soviétique à l'OTAN, a atteint son premier terme de 20 ans at a été reconduit automatiquement pour 10 autres années.

Les sept membres signataires vont rencontrer les puissances de l'OTAN (Etats-Uhis et Cariada compris) ainsi que les pays nautres européens à l'ide-casion d'une conterence paneuropéenne Est-Ouest sur la sécurité et la coopéra-

La proposition soviétique d'une telle conférence, originalement liée à la encutralisation » de l'Allemagne, est plus ancienne que le pacte de Varsovia même; elle constitue, pour les dirigeants actuels du Kremiin, le principal but politique en Europe, depuis le milieu des années 60. Sans la révolte tchécoslovaque de 1968, écrasée par l'usage de la force soviétique en vertu du pacte qui les liait, cette conférence aurait pu avoir lieu plus tôt. Devant cet état de choses, l'Ouest fit attendre le Kremlin quelque quatre ans encore avant d'accèder à la préparation de cette con-

Aujourd'hui, dans cette nouvelle atmosphère de détente, il semble bien qu'elle soit « dans le sne » et ceci, comme aussi le fait que les Russes prolongent leur projet « OTAN », suscite question de savoir quelle va être la ligne politique soviétique en Europe après cette conférence.

Les Russes ont créé leur pacte de Varsovie en mai 1955 pour répliquer à l'élargissement de l'OTAN et de l'Undon européenne occidentale du fait de l'admission de la Reside résimée. l'instar du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, le pacte stipulait que toute attaque dirigée contre l'un de ses membres serait considérée comme une attaque sur tous les pays signataires et en le décrivait comme une alliance défensive des nations faisant face au « danger commun » d'une possible « renaissance du militarisme » da l'Allemagne de l'Ouest.

Co fut là pendant des années le but constamment poursuivi jusqu'au mo-ment où il fut réduit au silence d'abord par le traité de non agression U.R.S.S.-R.F.A. et ensuite par la détente générale en Europe (quoique les Russes rabitchent surtout quant au potentiel mili-taire de la R.F.A. au cours des négocia-

tions présentes avec l'OTAN concernant la réduction des forces en présence en Europe centrale).

Toutefois, le pacte de Varsovie prévoyait un nouveau moyen très pratique pour permettre aux Soviets de mainenir leurs troupes en Europe orientale pendant plus de 10 ans après la fin de la guerre. Et, tout en les ayant retirées de Roumanie en 1958, la seule nation du bloc communiste disposant d'une frontière « ouverte » à l'Europe non communiste, les Soviets conserverent ces armées antre part dons la même zone en guise de moyen sûr de contrôle en période d'incertitude quand un regain nationaliste commença à se faire sentir en l'ologne et en Hongrie.

La raison d'être « intérieure » de la validité du pacte comme missi sa valeur en tant qu'instrument de politique trangéro opposé à l'OTAN, demeurent. Toutefois, lorsque la conférence de Mcurité sora devenue un fait accompli, une nauvelle situation auropéenne ap-paraltra of le pacte de Varsovie luimême laissora entrevoir ce que pourra être le prochain fer de lunce politique du bloc soviétique.

En effet l'un des derniers articles du

pacte déclare que si et qua système de sécurité collective età: sur buse d'un traité européen gibli pacte de Varanyie - cessera d'ins rationnel - le jour même où ka entrera en vigueur. (Ceci mi implientement, bien entendu, le ist telement de l'OTAN.)

La conférence des 35 nations permies no se préoccupe pas du traité, mais en s'attend à ce qu s sommet a final produise une déch tion tim be lineses interpréteron une sorte de straité de paix & entre the par production configurative mater. It is that quo as not l'Allemagne et de l'Europe.
It is fally 20 and pour que les parvirument à cette conférence e

curité. Il estiment sans aucu ! qu'nujourd'hui la mise en ceme! trapté de sécurité collective me rait pas si longiemps. On en els de toute figure beaucoup parle # blement pendant les dix puis années du pacte de Varsovie.

M. Bourne est le correspondent du Monitor en Europe de l'Est.

spirituelle qui est sainte, libre de tout existence quotidienne est le résultat des pensées et des concepts auxquels consciemment et inconsciemment nous croyons et nous nous soumettons. Elle nous enseigne comment, en entretenant des pensées spirituelles de nous-mêmes

santé, au lieu de nous laisser emporter par les courants tumultueux de la croyance matérialiste inharmonieuse. Comme nous le lisons dans la Bible, L'apôtre Paul nous a averti de ne pas perdre « la simplicité à l'égard du Christ ».¹ Et dans son message aux Philippiens, il énumérait certains des eléments de la simplicité semblable à la nature du Christ. « Au reste, frères, leur dit-il, que tout ce qui est vrai... honorarable... juste... pur... almable... qui mérite l'approbation, ce qui est

vertueux et digne de louange, soit l'objet de vos pensées » 3 Je me souviens d'une époque où la vie me paraissait déséspérément compliquée à cause de mon orgueil égo-centrique joint à une volonté de fer. Pas une semaine ne se passait, pour ainsi dire, où je ne souffrais de quelque chose ou de quelque malaise. Mais peu à peu tout se résolut grâce à la Vérité divine — source du pouvoir-Christ par lequel Jésus, notre Guide, guérissait — m'apportant une paix extérieure à moi-même, et me ren-

dant la santé.

Elle en fera autant pour chacun.
Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et
Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne,
écrit : « "Que la lumière soit ", tel
est le commandement perpétuel de la Vérité et de l'Amour, qui transforme le chaos en ordre et la discordance en la musique des sphères. » 3

Mais nous, en tant qu'humains, que Quelle que puisse sembler être la situation matérielle, Dieu a un plan faisons-nous? Est-ce que nous ne laissons pas trop souvent nos maujuste et une juste place pour nous valses réactions et nos pensées inutiles compliquer notre existence à tel point que la vie semble devenir une réelle et ceux-cl sont entièrement bons. L'expression de cette « simplicité à l'égard du Christ » nous les révélers et nous maintiendra sains et saufs tout Comment pouvons-nous faire en sorte que nous vivions une existence

au long du chemin. Malhonnéteté, ressentiment, plaintes, chagrin, apitoiement sur sol-mêmo découragement, tout cela ne fait que compliquer la vie et agit comme un poison qui prétend infecter non seulement l'atmosphère mais aussi notre corps et les rapports que nous entretenons avec les autres. Parce qu'il est Esprit divin, Dieu

nous a faits spirituels. Nous sommes les idées parfaites de l'Entendement divin. Il nous faut savoir positivement, que comme tels, nous allons tous enmble de l'avant, sans jamais aucun conflit. L'Amour produit et bénit toute pensée, toute action de-l'homme

La prière qui consiste à savoir ce qui est divinement vrai impose silence à la crainte. Elle rétablit comme il se doit la structure et les fonctions physiques. Elle peut faire nattre des ententes qui mettront fin aux guerres, qui permettront de nourrir les multitudes affamées et elle peut donner la sagesse grâce à laquelle seront bien dirigés nos gouvernements, notre économie, nos foyers, nos familles.

Si nous donnons tout notre cour au Père qui nous alme, nous parvien-drons à sentir que nous vivons en Lui; ceci n'exige de nous ni lutte ni souffrance. Ce sens de vie est simple, beau, harmonieux et nos prières peuvent le conserver tel quel.

¹ II Corinthiens 11:3; ² Philippiens 4:8; ³ Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 255.

*Christian Science : prononcer "kristiann "selennos

Le traduction trançaise du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, «. Science et Santé avec la Clet des Scritures.» de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte ar-glate en regard. On peut l'eobeter dans les Saless de Lec-ture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S. A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les suites publications de la Science Chétienne en trançais, écrire à The Chris-tian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Bos-ton, Massachusatte, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinendert reigiosen Artikels

French/German

Halte es einfach

Gestern beobachtete ich eine Möwe, die im starken Wind dahinflog. Sie machte kein Problem aus dem Wind, sondern ließ sich von ihm heben und tragen. Sie machte es sich so einfach und freute sich daran!

Doch was tun wir Menschen? Komplizieren wir nicht allzuoft unser Leben durch nachteilige Reaktionen und Gedanken, die nicht helfen - sogar so sehr, daß es uns geradezu wie eine schwere Prüfung vorkommen kann? Wie können wir ein unkompliziertes,

müheloses, aber dennoch nützliches Leben führen? Indem wir uns ganz und gar Gott zuwenden, der allerhabenen Intelligenz, dem grundlegen-den Prinzip des Seins. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft* lernen wir Ihn als göttliche Liebe verstehen, als alles, was wahrhaft wirklich, schön und mächtig ist. Wir lernen, daß Gott, das vollkommene Prinzip, Liebe, Leben, Gemüt — nicht die Materia —, unser ganzes Sein ausmacht. Er verleiht jedem von uns eine geistige Identifät, die heilig und von Bösem frei ist. Diese Wissenschaft erklärt, daß un-

ser tägliches Leben das Ergebnis der Gedanken und Vorstellungen ist, denen wir wissentlich oder unwissentlich Glauben schenken und uns unterwerfen. Sie lehrt uns, wie wir durch geistiges Denken über uns selbst und andere unter Gottes Gesetz der Harmonie und Gesundheit leben können, anstatt in die turbulenten Wirbel unharmonischer materialistischer Annahmen gezogen zu werden.

Wie wir in der Bibel lesen, ermahnte der Apostel Paulus die Menschen, nicht die "Einfachheit, die in Christus ist" zu verlieren. Und in seinem Brief an die Philipper zählte er einige Eigenschaften auf, die christliche Einfachheit ausmachen. Er sagte: "Weiter, liebe Brüder: Was wahrhaftig ist, . . . ehrbar, . . . gerecht, . . . rein, . . . lieblich, was wohllautet, ist etwa eine Tugend, ist etwa ein Lob, dem denket nach!"

Ich erinnere mich an eine Zeit, wo ich mir durch egoistischen Stolz und starren Eigensinn das Leben hoff-nungslos kompliziert machte. Es verging kaum eine Woche, ohne daß ich Schmerzen oder irgendwelche Be-schwerden hatte. Doch die göttliche Wahrheit - der Ursprung der Christuskraft, durch die Jesus, unser Weg-weiser, heilte — entwirrte allmählich alles für mich, gab mir Frieden und machte mich gesund.

Sie tut dies für einen jeden. "Es werde Licht' ist die beständige Forderung von Wahrheit und Liebe, die das Chaos in Ordnung und die Disharmonie in Sphärenmusik umwan-delt" 3, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Ganz gleich, wie die materielle Situation auch aussehen mag, Gott hat den für uns rechten Plan und Platz und diese sind vollkommen gut! Wenn wir "die Einfachheit, die in Christus ist" zum Ausdruck bringen, werden sie uns gezeigt, und auf jedem Schritt unscres Weges werden uns Schutz und Gesundheit zuteil.

Unehrlichkeit, Groll, Nörgelei, Gram, Selbstbedauern, Entmutigung, sie ma-chen das Leben nur kompliziert. Sie wirken wie Gift, das nicht nur die Atmosphäre, sondern auch unser Berufsleben, unsere zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen und unseren Körper zu zerstören behauptet.

Gott hat uns geistig erschaffen, denn Er ist göttlicher Geist. Wir sind die vollkommenen Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts. Und wir müssen absolut sicher sein, daß wir uns als solche alle zusammen in Harmonic bewegen und niemals miteinander in Konflikt stellen. Liebe motiviert und segnet jeden Gedanken und jede Handlung des von Gott erschaffenen Menschen.

Das Gebet, in dem man sich klarmacht, was göttlich wahr ist, bringt die Furcht zum Schweigen. Es stellt den Organismus und die Funktionen des Körpers wieder her. Es kann zum Abschluß von Verträgen führen, die die Kriege beenden, die Hungernden mit Nahrung versorgen und die Welsheit vermitteln, die Reglerungen, die Wirtschaft, unser Heim und Familienleben richtig lenkt.

Wenn wir dem himmlischen Vater, der uns liebt, unser ganzes Herz geben, werden wir uns bewußt werden, daß wir in Ihm leben — daß wir ein Leben führen, in dem wir weder kämpfen noch leiden milssen. Dieses Bewußtsein vom Leben ist einfach, harmonisch und schön, und unsere Gebete können es so erhalten.

*Christian Science; aprich: kritelien s'alens

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christiehen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegentberliegenden Beite erhältlich Das Buch kenn in den Lesezinmern der Christiehen Mehren beiter werden oder

Eine Ost-West-Konferenz für ganz Europa

Der Warschauer Pakt - Rußlands Gegenstück zur NATO -- besteht nun 20 Jahre und wurde kürzlich auf weitere zehn Jahre verlängert.

In den nächsten Monaten werden seine wietunion in ihrer Europapolitik nach

sächliche Ziel ihrer Europapolitik ange-strebt. Es wäre vielleicht früher zu strebt. Es ware vielleicht früher zu deutschland.
dieser Konferenz gekommen, wenn, Dies war in all der Jahren immer Rußland nicht 1968 unter dem Vorwand das Ziel gewesen, bis es zuerst durch des Paktes die Reformbewegung in der den Nichtangriffspakt zwischen der Tschechoslowakei gewaltsam zerschla- Spwjetunion und Westdeutschland und gen hätte. Daraufhin ließ der Westen später durch die allgemeine Entspanden kreml weitere vier Jahre warten, ehe er sich bereit erklärte, die Kon- (obgleich die Russen bei ihren gegenstandslos wurda würtigen Verhandlungen mit der

Jetzt, wo ein neuer Wind der Ent- NATO über den Abbau der Streitkräfte spannung weht, scheint die Konferenz in Mitteleuropa noch immer am melsten der Tatsache, daß die Russen ihre "NATO" nun verlängert haben, legt die Frage nahe, welche Richtung die So-

de Sicherhait und zur Westeuropäischen Union und zur NATC, die durch die Aufnehme des wiedersutgerüsteten Westdeutschlands erweitert worden war. Wie im bei der Westdeutsche des Wiedersche Westdeutsche der Westdeutsche Westdeutsche Westdeutsche Westdeutsche Westdeutsche Worden war. Wie im werten werden werten werten werten werden werten werden werten werte Nordatlantik-Pakt wurde darin vereinbart, daß ein Angriff auf ein Mitglied als Angriff auf alle Vertragspartner angesehen würde, und er wurde als ein Verteidigungsbündnis zwischen Ländern bezeichnet, die sich "derselben Gefahr" gegenübersehen, einem möglichen "Wiederaufleben des Militarismus" in West-

wärtigen Verhandlungen mit

auf dem militärischen Potential Westdeutschlands herumreiten). Der Warschauer Pakt gab ihnen je-

doch auch einen sehr bequemen neuen wird, wo der neue Vertag wird, wo der neue Vertag mehr all zahn Jahre nach Kriegsende.

Wenn sie auch 1958 mit Beschaft.

Die gleichzeitige Auffregende.

Die gleichzeitige Auffregende. turi in in an emercus i mannahmersur Westeuropilischen Union de auch 1958 aus Ruminien abgezogen wurden, dem einzigen Ost-block-Steat, der keine zum nichtkommunistischen Europa hin "offene" Grenze hat, verblieben sie doch anderswo in dem Gebiet als sicheres Kontrollmittel in einer ungewissen Zeit, wo na-tionale Eigeninteressen, wie z. B. in

Polen und Ungarn, sich zu regen begannen.

Die "innenpolitischen" Gründe, den Pakt aufrechtzuerhalten, wie auch sein Wert als Instrument der Außenpolitik, als Gegenätlick zur NATO, haben sich nicht geändert. Aber die Lage in Europa wird sich nach dem erfolgreichen Verlauf der Sicherheitskonferenz geändert näben, und der Warschauer Pakt selbst zuleinstige neus politische Ziel des Ostblocks aussehen mag.

Einer der letzten Artikel des Paktes

besagt, daß, wenn ein Synd tiver Sicherheit auf der Bain gemeinen europäischen Vertig stande kommt, der Warschutt

Länder teilnehmen werden, nicht mit einem solchen Vertre die Erklärung, die, so erwate auf der Abschlußsitzung der konferenz" verabschiedel zweifellos von den Russen als Ersatz für einen Friedensheitsvertrag susgolegt und auswerden, der unter anderem der quo Deutschlands und Europas

Die Russen haben 20 Johre gebrum die Sicherheitskonferenz unber um die Sicherheitskonferen und Fach zu bringen. Gewiß reine nun damit, daß ein Vertrig kollektive Sicherheit in nich weiter Ferne abgeschlossen wid jeden Fall wird in den nächste jeden Fall wird in den nächste Jahren det Warschauer Paktes von die Rede sein.

Eric Bourne ist Souderk des Monitors in Osteuropa.



Stork nesting in Lanhausen-Welle, Germany

By A. Norman Matheny, stell photographer

Monday, May 26, 1975

Portrait of a lady

What with the droughts, the floods, the Earlier in his career. Tom Roberts had unsuitability of the soil and the sheer earned a living by preparing sets for a immensity of the tasks of settlement, it seems a marvel today that Australians in the borders of finished photographs with Australatter half of the last century had any time at lian flowers and fruit. Now, as he gradually all for cultural pursuits.

Yet time they did have, and money too. In 1859, only eight years after Melbourne became the capital of the new state of traits. Victoria, a public art gallery was estab-

In both Melbourne and Sydney, professional artists were already recording the local scene on canvas, paper, and board, preserving for posterity some revealing glimpses of life in this new pioneering community. These colonial artists were, understandably, painting in the style and tradition of the European art that constituted their cultural heritage. In fact, students at the new gallery's art school spent their time copying the uniformly mediocre European works that hung on the walls. But toward the end of the 1880s an Australian artist returned from his travels in Europe with a new vision of what art in the new country should be.

Freed from imitativeness, beholden to foreign authorities and entirely released from the prevailing "brown varnish" habit, Tom Roberts, "the father of Australian art," used his vision and drive to found the first school of art in the antipodes.

Inspired in part by pleinairiam, two of these exponents Roberts met to Spain, and the control of the first school of Australian painting was yet distinctively Australian in purpose and phi-losophy. It was named the Heidelberg School

Artists of this first Australian school of painting did not merely visit the countryside io paint it in the British landscape tradition, as their predecessors had done; they actually set up camps in the bush and painted,

on the spot, what they saw around them. The brilliant Australian sun and the totally different color patterns made by the eucalyptus gave them inspiration to throw off everything in their European heritage that was irrelevant to the Australian scene. Their art acquired a consciously national rather then a merely colonial style.

became recognized as an accomplished artist, he received commissions from the increasingly affluent urban society for por-

he Home For im

Few citizens of the new country were prepared to buy paintings of scenes set in the bush, even when these conformed to the current convention that every picture must tell a story or illustrate a moral anecdote. In the pioneering spirit of the time, therefore, which demanded that a man turn his hand to anything that needed to be done, Roberts took up portrait painting with vim and imagination, producing paintings that rank among his very best works.

Many support strongly his right to a foremost position in the country's cultural

"Portrait of Florence," painted in 1898, is a sensitive and delicate portrayal of a fashionable young woman, confirming that even in this young country, struggling for survival, feminine grace and artistic appreciation were accorded an honored place.

It was his income from portraits that enabled Roberts to paint his large genre pictures of scenes in the newly settled outback, and he often traveled hundreds of miles to gather material for these canvases.

In contrast, to the respectable attire be wore in the city when painting society ladies.

in the bush Roberts dressed as a "swaggie," including an ancient hat with corks hanging after the district where its followers camped. from the brim. A jacket thrown over the saplings formed his mattress; he used his boots as a pillow.

It was because of the success of the sheep stations that new cities prospered and graceful society ladies could enrich city life with their elegance and refinement. And it was because Tom Roberts was an artist who loved to paint shirt-sleeved shearers as well as beribboned beauties in a style that no longer slavishly imitated European ideas that he became "the father of Australian art."

Ronald Vickers



Shores of **Botany**

the white sands that ring Botany Bay — a and land glowing flame-colored. huge, almost circular bay, facing east. At One evening looking across my bay, midsummer the sun rises through the heads shining pink and blue and mauve, with gold

not ready yet; she lay down in the shallow he writes in his Journal. water and let the waves ripple around her.
Her master coaxed and pulled till she stood

Botany Bay, I'll be back one day, maybe flying over your dear waters as I saw so on the sands and allowed him to brush her many planes do, coming in to land, and flying coat. By this time I had reached them,

owner replied. "I bring her when I can." I found the tiny colored shells, newly welcome me back. washed up by the tide, and gathered my last

Reconciliation

No time is late . .

his white pretense of death.

The past she wakes to in the empty night

or that old love whose winter in her wears

She cries for light beneath the running sap

to age the dark, redeem the child of hate.

must yindicate its sacrament of leaves,

remind the virgin in the stricken root.

to shake the falling vowels from her breath.

Suddenly morning breaks across her tears.

Godfrey John

is a smoking flax whose flame was long put out,

The tree that served the autumn down her cares

handful. In my trunk already packed was a boxful of these minute shells gathered on my shore walks. One day at home in England 1 gathered on the white sands of Botany Bay, all reminding me of my most precious Australian jewel.
Once I had spent a night camping at

Coober Pedy where the precious opal is mined. There in the red dirt township we had visited the Opal Cave and seen the sparkling beauty of these many colored gems. Owning such gems was not for me, an exchange It is more than a year now since I left my teacher, my delight had to be in managing to beloved Bolany Bay, sailing back to my tour the great red heart of Australia ton my native England from Sydney Harbor. For my English salary). My jewels would be treastay in Australia, it was my good fortune to sures of the mind. I would remember Coober find a home about three minutes walk from Pedy as we arrived nearing sunset, the hills

opposite my home-for-a-year, called tints, in the reflected sunset light, I thought contentedly, "Botany Bay is my opal." I The day before I left I woke early and have seen more colors gleam in its waters walked in the dawn light to see the sunrise. then in many opals. There was one evening As I waited on the sands an early fisherman in June, for example, when I was going to a stood at the water's edge, while a jet took off from the runway jutting out into the north wide band of purest gold stretched over the side of the bay and soured silver in the sun's dark waters from between the headlands rays. A moment later a runner sprinted right across to the shore, as the full moon along the sand left damp from the receding rose in the east. An even more vivid memory tide. The sky and the bay became palest was of the silver blue bay which I saw every rose, then shimmering golden as the sun morning as I waited on the beach road for my rose between the distant heads of the bay.

I had often spent hours walking along the shore, always interested, always fascinated,

Sometimes as I waited on the begin road for my school bus. Most mornings the bay gleamed calm and beautiful under a cloudless sky.

Sometimes as I looked across to the

and I lingared fondly now, strolling barefoot on the wet sand. A little rowing boat was towing something behind it; I could see now just inside the south headland. I thought of as I walked towards it, a horse's head rising from the water. This was something I had for seen before — a horse enjoying an early morning swim. The man was rowing towards the shore, he jumped out and pulled his boat the bay its name. Botany Bay, occasioned by up on the sands, but the reluctant horse was

away. When I fly into Sydney I just hope the "Does she have a swim every morning?" I sky is cloudless, and the splender of the asked. "No, but she would like to," her Harbour Bridge, the sprawling city, and my beautiful, sparkling bay will spread below to

Barbara L. Baker

The Monitor's religious article

Keep it simple

too often, complicate our experience with economies, homes, and families. harmful reactions and unhelpful thinking — If we will give our whole hearts to the outright ordeal?

it by turning fully to God, the supreme keep it that way. intelligence, the basic Principle of being. In Christian Science we know Him as divine *II Corinthians 11:3; **Philippians 4:8; powerful. We learn that God, perfect Prin- tures, p. 255. ciple, Love, Life, Mind - not matter constitutes our whole being. He gives each of us a spiritual identity that is holy, free from

This Science explains that our daily experience is the outcome of the thoughts and concepts to which we knowingly and unknowingly give credence and so submit ourselves. It teaches us how, by thinking spiritually of ourselves and others, we can live under God's law of harmony and health. instead of being swept into the turbulent downdrafts of discordant materialistic be-

As we read in the Bible, the Apostle Paul warned against losing "the simplicity that is in Christ." And in his message to the people of Philippi, he enumerated some com-ponents of Christly simplicity. 'Finally, brethren," he told them, "whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, lovely, . . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think

I remember a time when self-centered oride, combined with a driving willfulness, seemed to be hopelessly complicating life for me. Hardly a week would go by without my experiencing pain or discomfort of some sort. But divine Truth — source of the Christpower by which Jesus, our Way-shower, healed — gradually untangled it all for me, gave me peace from outside myself, and made me well

It will do the same for anyone.

"'Let there be light,' is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres,"† writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Sci-

Regardless of what the material situation seems to be, God has a right plan and place for us. Expressing "the simplicity that is in Christ" will reveal it to us and keep us safe and healthy each step of the way.

Dishonesty, resentment, complaining, grieving, self-pity, discouragement — these only complicate life. They act like poisons that claim to infect not only the atmosphere, but also our careers, relationships, and

God has made us spiritual, for He is divine Spirit: We are the divine Mind's perfect ideas. And we need positively to know that as such we all move together in contord, never in conflict. Love motivates and blesses every thought and act of God's man.

The prayer of knowing what is divinely

Omega and Alpha

Earth needed one whole summer Of sunshine, rain, and dew To fashion and to scent this pear. That I now give to you.

Enjoy it, please, remembering How, on the verge of Spring. Nature gave you another gift: A pear tree blossom

I watched a sea gull flying in a strong wind true silences fear. It properly restores body yesterday. He didn't make a problem of the structure and functions. It can bring forth would make a jewel box covered with myriad wind, but used it to lift and carry himself shells in varied shapes and colors, all along. He kept it all so simple and buoyant! the agreements that will stop wars, provide food to feed the hungry, and supply the But what do we humans do? Do we not, far wisdom to rightly regulate our governments.

> even to the point where life can seem an Father who loves us, we will gain the sense of living in Him that doesn't require struggle How can we make sure to keep it simple, and suffering. This sense of life is simple, unlabored, and still constructive? We can do harmonious, beautiful, and our prayers can

Love, all that is truly real, beautiful, †Science and Health with Key to the Scrip-

BIBLE VERSE

A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows, is God In his holy habitation. Psalms 68:5

search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged.
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ht and the swee music of mountains in a storm; the flutter of wet leaves after rain in early fall; the gray swishing of water by the mill; and little murmurings of streams that flow through flower-dotted meadows or a quiet green wood where only birds and children play

There is a timeless healing in the sound of water that I will never let my heart forget, and sometimes after sorrow there is comfort whenever I remember a sparkling stream. that makes a pathway through the crust of snow.

All this decades ago and half a world away.

Bright spectacle

Almost too much of spectacle that day --Wide fields slid by and merged, and narrow bridges. And little streams. An unfamiliar way We traced through grassy valleys, we climbed the ridges Above long wooded slopes. Sometimes the road Dipped crockedly down a hillside, doubling back The memory blurs a bit. But a spire showed Against the evening sky, slender and black In the weakening light, and presently after a run Uphill between thick hedges, veering right We passed a little charch. Her back to the sun, A woman knell by the door, her arm curved tight About the waist of a tiny girl - a small Bright speciacle, it does not blur at all

OPINION

A solemn warning from King Hussein

By Charles H. Percy

Washington In our national preoccupation with the rapid-fire sequence of events in Vietnam, there has been a tendency to overlook a blunt warning of trouble ahead in another quarter. Jordan's King Hussein, on a private visit to Washington recently, told us insistently that a new military confrontation in the Middle East could be only months away.

King Hussein has spoken in this ominous way before. When I visited him in January he described the situation in his tinderbox region as "a false peace that is shrinking by the hour." Whatever the timetable, we ignore Hussein's warning and others like it at our peril. Time indeed is running out on our best opportunity to avoid what he calls "the military option" in the Middle East.

Nor can we be at all confident that any new resort to arms can be localized. Renewed fighting between Arab and Israeli will instantly heighten the danger of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers so deeply involved there.

If war comes it will not be because a majority or even a sizable minority on either they're at it, they might literally put Israel side wants it. It will come because not enough was done to prevent it.

Seldom in history has a third party labored so diligently — and to some degree successfully — to achieve peace as the U.S. has done fully — to achieve peace as the U.S. has done allow passage of Israeli-cargo and Israeli-flag and is continuing to do in the Middle East. Yet

more lasting than the "false peace" we cling

What, then, can the moderate, peaceseeking leadership on both sides do to bring about a settlement that might endure?

To begin with, I believe the Arabs must try to better understand Israel's deep fears for its safety, indeed for its very existence. Such fears are rooted in memories of the holocaust. They were fed by the rhetoric of Nasser, who left Israelis with the impression that he would like to see their young nation pushed into the sea. And currently they are embodied in the "dream" of Arafat — expressed last fall at the United Nations — to create a secular Palestinian state of Muslims, Jews, and Christians,

To most Israelis, this was a threat to the survival of Israel as a primarily Jewish state. At the very least, the Palestine Liberation Organization's wanton terror raids and its unwillingness to accept Israel's sovereignty can only add to Israel's understandable fears.

Arab leaders could ease those fears by saying publicly and clearly what they have me and others privately: that they do accept Israel's right to exist. (And while "on the map" where it rightfully belongs. I have not seen the state of Israel on a single

One step Egypt in particular could take is to ultimately only the Arabs and the Israelis next month. And there are other moves that

can come, once it is established that Arab and Israeli intend to coexist in peace: an end to the Arab boycott; the opening of trade and the beginning of cultural and nonmilitary exchanges; the allowing of free migration to Israel of Jews living in the Arab countries, giving them the same rights accorded all other

The Israelis, for their part, must try to dispel the growing impression that they are rigid in negotiations. This does not mean that Israel is expected to take actions contrary to its national security interest; even its enemies would not expect that.

Yet it must understand the unified Arab insistence that there can be no meaningful settlement until a permanent homeland is established for the displaced Palestinians. Who more than the Israelis should be sympathetic to the desire of Palestinians for recognition and a home of their own?

One can understand Israel's reluctance to negotiate with the PLO, given that organization's repugnant record of terrorism and throat. One may also regret that a man who is an acknowledged terrorist chieftain is the ationists a leader both action supported by the entire Antiunhappily in this world we come adversaries. If Israel continues, talk with Arafat and the PL possibility of a durable peace.

I also believe there will be Israel, no security for Israel, draws from most of the lands ki since the 1967 war. Egypt and h more likely to passively and pr forfeit that land than israel to positions were reversed. With a will probably have to be made as borders, especially along its critical Golan Heights, the resil the occupied territory is a president settlement that is to have no

At this point, concessions are: in both camps to involve risk. In concessions is to risk more. To sides who hesitate might with admonition of the remarkable in Prime Minister David BerGet peace with our neighbors ... a they will not reluctantly agree his will enthusiastically welcome b hearts as essential for our count that is our only true security."

Senator Percy is ranking Rule the Senate Foreign Relation's mittee on Neur Eastern and Sat

Melvin Maddocks

Beastly friends

A friend confides he is simultaneously reading "Watership Down" and "Shardik" — conducting a calculated retreat from the human race into Richard Adams's world of super-best-selling rabbits and bears. And when he gets tired of rabbits or bears or just plain reading, he can always switch on television - can't he? and view the latest underwater saga from Jacques Cousteau, the newest "Born Free" installment by Joy Adamson, or the latest field report on chimpanzees out of Jane Goodall.

It is as if - dizzied by the ever more complex twists of history — we envy the pastoral plotlessness, the generic repetition of animals' lives. Indeed we almost seem to envy them their superior character. For in our more reckless moments we come close to saying: "It wouldn't be a bad world at all — except for people."

The whale is the latest creature to receive our slightly romantic admiration.

COMMENTARY

"In the distance, a great white mass lazily rose, and rising higher and higher, and disentangling itself from the azure, at last gleamed before our prow like a snowslide, new slid from the hills. . . . Slowly it subsided and sank. Then once more arose, and silently gleamed. It seemed not a whale; and yet, is this Moby Dick?"

Thus occurs one of the great confrontations in American literature.

Is Melville's whale benign or sinister? "I doubt if even Melville knew exactly," D. H. Lawrence concluded. But Lawrence, as usual, had his own opinion: The whale, he maintained, is "warm-blooded, he is

Still another recent TV special ("Magnificent Monsters of the Deep") seemed to corroborate Lawrence. "Tender" and "affectionate" were the words applied by Roger Payne to the wholes he studied so patiently

Why is it so important to convince ourselves these days that Nature has a good heart? Do we assume that If we can prove chimpanzees or lions or whales are reasonably kindly, reasonably innocent, then there is hope for men, too, despite our wars and rumors of

But this hope leads to a further, well-discussed responsibility. If whales are, in fact, "tender" and

"affectionate," men ought to behave tenderly and affectionately toward them. Here we disembark from Melville's whaling ship into the deadly but scrupulous 20th century, where the earth and its scarred creatures seem to stand in moral judgment on their plunderers on those the archaeologist Loren Eiseley calls the

As a young man, Dr. Eiseley climbed a difficult and dangerous cliff — losing his knapsack on the way up hoping to discover in the remote cave near the top the archaeological find he dreamed of in those days. He found instead an owl's egg. He looked at the nest and imagined a prehistoric skull beneath it that would enlighten the world and make the Eiseley name a ousehold word. Should he, then sacrifice the life of an unborn owi? No, he decided, and felt the better man for it. He had not become a "world eater."

What a complicated business this interpersonal. intercreature relationship can be! Do animals come under the heading of "neighbors" in our canon of ethical obligations? Evon if they now and then behave as our "enemies," does it behoove us to behave as their

With a new kind of self-consciousness we watch ourselves, and we watch the animals. And — like Dr. Eiseley, presumably, climbing down the cliff, returning from pre-history to the human race - we wonder: If I love an owl's egg, will I learn to love people, too?

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Lee's common sense

We are indebted to Prime Minister Lee exclusively within the limits of known con-Kuan Yew of Singapore for the most sensible thing said yet about the consequences in the world from the American refusal to save the Saigon government from final defeat at the

While President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger were reassuring every VIP visitor who stopped by (and the list has been a long one) that the United States will keep its commitments, Mr. Lee suggested that it would be helpful for the President and the Congress to speak with one voice.

The statesmen of the world are no dummies, All of them have long since learned something about the way the American Constitution operates. They know without anyone having to tell them that a president in Washington can make valid commitments only by and with the consent of the Congress.

the fact that President Nixon made commitments without the knowledge or consent of anyone in the Congress. The text of his letters to former President Thieu of Vietnam belong to an aberrant phase in American history. Mr. Nixon was certainly not the first American President to make private commitments but I know of no case in American history where any other President made such a strong

Beginning with the Kennedy administration there was a growing assumption around the White House that a president could commit the United States by his own word.

Any president at any time can commit himself. He can say, quite properly, that under certain circumstances he will try to persuade the Congress to take some special course of action. But he carriet promise that the course of action will be taken. That must depend on the Congress. Mr. Nixon made a specific promise to President Thieu that in the event of a violation of the Paris agreements he would take military action.

That promise had come to seem normal. around the White House by 1973. It would not have been normal in the pre-Kennedy period of American history. Eisenhower was extremely careful to operate foreign policy

gressional approval. President Truman was equally scrupulous. In the period just before Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt was widely accused of lagging behind public opinion. He had no intention of making a single warlike step without first being sure he had Congress, and public opinion, behind him.

Prime Minister Lee has put his finger on this point. A presidential policy without the approval of Congress is worthless. It always should have been, and usually was. President Ford cannot regain the confidence of the outside world by merely asserting what will The American creditability about which Dr. have been lost) by practicing a foreign policy limited strictly to what Congress and public opinion will support.

Perhaps it would be a prudent thing to have a review of all existing American commitments. Let Congress go over the list and decide in each case whether the commitment should be confirmed or repudiated. Perhaps there has been too much in the way of easy commitments. Probably fewer than all the

ces. I think we do know that it will sustain the NATO alliance and its members. It is committed to fight for South Korea by contract and by the fact of 38,000 American troops there now. (The U.S. Second Infantry Division is deployed between the frontier and Seoul.) The U.S. is bound both by treaty and by obvious self-interestrio fight for Japan: Beyond that? There are some murky places on the map where the extent of the American

Such uncertainty can be dangerous. It was avoid the danger of someone making a similar

The willingness of the United States to fulfill its commitments is not in question. But the ability of any president to make a secret litment on his own responsibility is in

commitments on the books right now would

commitment may well be fuzzy and uncertain;

fatal in 1950 when the North Koreans thought they could march South without any American intervention. They made a mistake. It is be even desirable, indeed it is urgently vital, to taste. mistake in the future. There should be no doubt about what the United States will or



They call it the "Goldwater factor" in this city. What it means is this: No single Republican outside the President is more influential than he. For this reason President Ford woos him, cailing him on the phone from time to time to ask advice. And for this same reason those among the right wing who would like to have Mr. Ford deposed next year -among them Ronald Reagan — also court the grizzled warrior from Arizons. Thus it is that one of the most persistent questions being asked these days in the highest GOP circles, among leaders of varying ideologies, is this:
"Where will Goldwater be in 1976? Will be lead a challenge aimed at displacing Gerald

Already Mr. Goldwater seems to be giving his answer. He has said — flatly — that he will not support a conservative, third-party bid for the presidency. At the same time he is displeased with much of the thrust of the Ford administration. Specifically, he did not like the appointment of Nelson Rocksfeller although he and the Vice-President have now made their peace. And he is displeased with the size of the tax cut - and thinks the President should have vetoed it. More than anything, Goldwater takes the traditional we've therefore the limberial presidency. Starces I think might do under all circumfind the Keynes philosophy" is the way Goldwater is said to view the President's economic thinking - despits Mr. Ford's frequent admonitions against big spending

and big deficits. But, despite these misglvings about the Ford performance to date, Goldwater probably will be right behind the President in his try for election next year. He said so recently on CBS's "Face the Nation," although he indicated this support was an "se of now" position, one he took rather reluctantly and only because he thought any Democrat that would oppose the President next year would be even more unacceptable to the Goldwater

What really holds Goldwater to Ford is this: he likes the cut of the man. He likes a person who looks him aquarely in the eyes - as Ford does. He likes the firm Ford handshake.

By Godfrey Sperling it.

(in his water was somewhat of an able as a yearng man. And he is a sports Thus, as one White House ade of Ford Coldwater relationship. "In special bond between thes othleter always have "

Now Senator Goldwater near 6 kind of rapport with Richard Mail the two saw eye-to-eye 🖬 🕷 Thus when Goldwater declark

Whistle on Nixon over Water said there was a smell of Topi air and the President should and speak up on the subjet-Senator did not have to both he was challenging an old, par Now the situation is disc

puts honesty and straighter erything else -- above the rating of those who hold the

Goldwater is warm to Ref. ally. But Reagan is telling candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are that the former Californi candidate. Goldwaler feet by the wants the presidency he should and say so. He thinks Research tonce not to seek the white discloses an indecisivenes up if he were elected pri man," an side says of Goldenia

right out and says he's runds Goldwater is also close is closest political friends -Bryce Harlow.

All this is to say that me remains a powerful tolor is all country He new seems 19 camp. But the President will observe assiduously to keep up his was person relationship with Goldwater wander out of the P Goldwater remains the Goldwi he probably will), he will probable President a little unemy criticize Mr. Ford where offenda Mr. Goldwater's cont bilities

Mr. Sperling to chief of the burness of The Christian Scients

Defusing the Mideast

The following is excerpted from an article to appear in France's bimonthly Politique Etrangere,

A time bomb is ticking underneath the Kissinger policy in the Middle East. Partial disengagement agreements and Geneva con-ferences cannot hold off war indefinitely. A new Geneva conference will probably rapidly deadlock, on the Palestinian issue, or some ther. Sooner or later the moment of truth will again arrive. Then, unless the United States imposes a settlement, the Arabs or the Israelis will precipitate another war and thereafter the Arabs another oil limitation.

Aside from doing something decisive about the energy problem, which it hasn't so far, what should the U.S. do?

Most importantly, it should, after full consultation with its allies, frame and announce its own policy for an overall Middle Eastern settlement.

This should provide, for the Arabs, neartotal withdrawal by the Israelis from the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and Sharm el Shelkh, (Israel should be given minor territorial adjustments in the Latrun salient and be allowed to extend its sector of Jerusalem to give it access to the wailing

In return, the settlement should provide, for the Israelia, as close to iron-clad political and military guarantees of Iaraeli (as of Arab) security thereafter as can be devised, including formal U.S. as well as (hopefully) Soviet and United Nations participation in them. (That Israel will consider these guarantees insufficient should not predetermine what the U.S. would consider to be adequate guarantees.)

The recent Indo-China debacle makes it even less likely that Israel will regard such U.S. guarantees as trustworthy. This Israeli view is understandable and from Israel's viewpoint perhaps correct. It is the most important immediate reason why the U.S. must try rapidly and hard to restore its damaged international credibility. But in the last analysis the U.S. must act according to its own, not Israel's estimate, of the reliability of its own guarantees and the nature and extent of its own vital national interests.

There will be much U.S. congressional and public opposition to a U.S. commitment to guarantee Israel, and it will be fueled by Israeli opposition as well, for Jerusalem will prefer, now more than ever, territory to guarantees. But in my view it should be made, for the alternative is at best recurrent wars and oil limitations or at worst the destruction of Israel. Either or both is so contrary to U.S. interests and commitments that a firm U.S. treaty to prevent them is worthwhile.

How can the U.S. get such a plan for settlement adopted? As to Israeli evacuation of the occupied territories, it should privately make clear to Israel that it will suspend arms aid and private U.S. contributions unless and until Israel agrees to the above plan. Washington must be prepared to ride out all opposition, Israel-inspired and otherwise, to this

The plan must be implemented step by step: evacuation and guarantees should be gradual and according to a fixed timetable. The U.S. must also make clear that unless the Arabs recognize Israel's independence and security, within the 1967 boundaries, they will not get back the occupied territories; and, moreover, that the U.S. will undertake whatever measures are necessary, including military force, to break an oil limitation by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, before or after a settlement, or an Arab attack against Israel after it in order to force Israeli 1967 frontiers.

The U.S. should make public, now, the terms of its plan for settlement. It must place a time limit on its step-by-step implem tion. It must obtain Israeli and Arab accep tance of it. If this plan is implemented, was and oil limitation can be avoided, Soviet influence kept low in the Middle East, and peace and security brought to that area and ncreased in the world. If it is not, and war and oll limitation come again, the U.S. and its allies will lose, and so will Israel and the Arabs. Only the Soviets will win.

Mr. Griffith is a professor of political science at the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Why India took Sikkim

By Russell Brines

Washington India has given clear indication that it intends to continue building the strongest

South Asia. The point was underscored last September when New Delhi annexed its tiny Himalayan protectorate, Sikkim, and again recently when it was reported that Sikkim would be fully merged with India: The maneuver has produced little practical change in a longstanding relationship and made little sense as morely a territorial grab. But it has made considerable sense, from the Indian view-

point, as a means of strengthening security

along the northern flank facing China. Indian officials, by this move, demonstrate they are not completely satisfied with the overwhelming military position they have built up in little more than a decade. India now maintains the world's fourth largest military establishment, backed by an impressive industrial base. It has a newly acquired nuclear capability. In 1971, Pakistan, an enemy in three wars, was virtually eliminated as a realistic opponent when the Indian Army helped to create Bangladesh from the former East Pakistan, leaving truncated West Pakistan with less than half of its former population and wealthread the season of the season was a season of the seas

in Tibet and western China as a continuing. threat against which it must erect further

Sikkim and two other mountain kingdoms. Nepal and Bhutan, separate Tibet from east ern India and cover several potential invasion routes Into India. These territories traditionally have been disputed between China and the rulers of India, whether British or Indian, All-three are labeled in modern Chinese Communist schoolbooks as terrain still claimed by Peking. Chinese and Indian agents have waged undercover political warfare for the allegiance of the tribal and largely illiterate mountaineers for more than three decades,

The centerplece of this buffer zone, Sikkim, provides an avenue into India's state of Assam through the Chumbi Valley, a pass through lagged mountains Once under Chinese suzerainty, and later a British protectorate the Delaware sized kingdom became an

Indian protectorate in 1950. Long a Chinese pressure point, because of the Chumbi Valley, Sikkim was threatened by invasion in 1965 during a Peking propaganda campaign to help Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan war. The ruler possible independent military position in or chogyal called for help, and the Indians moved in a military force of some 25,000, who

remained in the kingdom on permanent duty. Incorporation of Sikkim probably will lead to further Indian efforts to tighten control over Bhutan and to increase Indian influence in Nepal. Chinese troops poured across the Thagla ridge in Bhutan to invade Assam in 1962, and so Indian security would be incomplete without plugging that invasion route. Bhutan, a kingdom of \$31,000, has been dependent upon Indian defense since a Chinese threat in 1950 but has maintained semiindependence in other affairs. The larger kingdom of Nepal, with 11 million residents and its fierce Gurkha fighters, long has maintained a love-hate relationship with India. It has been a particularly significant arena of Sino-Indian skirmishing for position.

This new dimension in Indian preparedness underlines New Delhi's determination to create an unassallable military position, even if this involves big-power practices which it has condemned when used by other nations. The Indians clearly are anticipating the total withdrawal of British power from this area and a further reduction in the American presence. The time has passed, perhaps, when as in the past they will call for American naval Further, the Indians will continue to depend upon Soviet arms and political support, but evidently they do not expect, and do not want, direct Soviet participation in a Chinese crisis.

By building a local power base with vigor and determination, without concern for world reaction, India is setting a pattern for regional dominance and security which other rising nations, like Iran, seem determined to adopt to protect themselves in the world's changing power relationships. This is the ultimate. velopment of Nehru's original concept of nonalignment which once was so influential in the emergent world.

The writer, author of the "Indo-Pakistant Conflict," has covered Aslan affairs